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VOL. XXV NO. 234 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Windfall For Govt. Of India ?

Britain Agrees To Bear Cost Of Her Military Units

12 Crores For Provinces

SINEWS OF WAR AGAINST LIQUOR

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

I understand that an arrangement has been arrived at between the Government of India and the British Government regarding military expenditure. Obviously the Indian agitation against the heavy military cost as also the agitation for Indianisation of the Army has gone home.

It appears that the British Government have agreed to bear the expenditure of the British Military Units in India. Rs. 12 Crores is the Expenditure of the British Units out of about Rs. 45 Crores of the total military expenditure.

AID TO PROHIBITION?

It is also stated that Rs. 12 Crores that would be received from the British Government will be distributed to the Provincial Governments of the Government of India to meet the losses that might be incurred by the Provinces through the inauguration of Prohibition.

It is further stated that an announcement might be expected any moment.

What Viceroy Said!

It will be recalled that the Viceroy addressing both houses of the Central Legislature at Simla on September 13 referred to the military expenditure and the army reorganisation question in the following terms:—

"I have been giving the closest consideration to the question of army organisation and the requirement of the army in India so as to maintain its efficiency at the highest possible pitch having regard to recent developments elsewhere in the matter of mechanisation and the like.

"The expenditure involved is inevitably considerable. I have caused representations to be made in the matter to His Majesty's Government for assistance in carrying out the reorganisation owing to the very heavy cost involved, and it is my hope that we shall receive a favourable reply."

MARATHI IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

Sir Akbar's Message Of Sympathy To Literary Conference

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 3.

An important statement about the attitude of H. E. H. the Nizam and his Government to the Marathi language was contained in a message from Sir Akbar Hydari to the Marathi Literary Conference which concluded its session to-day.

In the course of his message, Sir Akbar Hydari said:

"I am commanded by the Nizam to express to you his sympathy with your task of endeavouring, in a spirit of co-operation with his other subjects, for advancing the cause of your literature and language in which he, as the 'Sultan-ul-Uloom' has a deep and abiding interest."

Sir Akbar added that Marathi was one of the principal languages of the State. It occupied an important place among the languages of India and therefore commanded the interests of all lovers of Indian culture. It was the desire of the Nizam and his Government to assist in every possible way the development of a common Indian culture and the elements that contribute to it. It was the decided policy of the Government to impart education in the primary stage, in the mother tongue of the pupil, so that the children of the Marathi speaking section of the Nizam's subjects (approximately four millions) were given primary education in that language.

Sir Akbar added that the education department was paying special attention to the problem of how best to accommodate the mother tongue in the sphere of secondary education, while Marathi already had a due place among the languages in the University.—A.P.

SATYAGRAHIS BEATEN?

Gurdwara And Alleged Police Interference

PESHAWAR, Oct. 1.

The Secretary, Gurdwara Bhai Togasingh, wires that the situation with regard to the right of worship in Gurdwara Gurunanak Devji Gunj, has taken a turn for the worse owing to police interference in the matters.

A "morcha" has been started. The Gurdwara is now closed and is in the possession of the police. The second 'jatha' of Sikhs who offered Satyagraha to-day was beaten by the police.—United Press.

BATLIVALA ARRESTED

For Alleged Seditious Speech Made At Nellore

TELLICHERRY, Oct. 3.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala, a Socialist leader of Bombay, who presided over the All Kerala Students' Conference held here, was arrested last night after the conclusion of the conference, by a C. I. D. Officer and the local Circle Inspector of Police on the strength of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Nellore under section 124-A. He was taken to the Cannanore Central Jail.

On his arrest the students present there atempted to make a demonstration, but were prevented by the police from doing so.—United Press.

FRESH ADVANCE BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Chinese Prepare For Decisive Battle

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Japanese troops have started a fresh advance southwards from Paotingfu.

At the same time, 130,000 Chinese are reported to be massing further down the railway ready to offer resistance in what may be a decisive battle on the borders of Hopei and Shansi provinces.

According to Japanese reports Chinese forces are concentrating at Chentingfu and constructing military fortifications in the area.—Reuter.

INDIAN PLANS ATLANTIC FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 1.

An Indian who may be the first to fly across the Atlantic both ways was the guest of honour at a farewell dinner given by the Central Hindu Society. He is Mr. G. P. Nair, who intends to cross from West Africa to Port Natal, and then from Newfoundland to Ireland flying a Miles Hawk, named "The Spirit of India".

Mr. Nair plans to take off as soon as the 'plane which had a slight accident is repaired.

Speaking at the dinner, Mr. Nair said that he hoped the enterprise would prove an inspiration to the younger generation in India.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY AGENDA FOR TUESDAY

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Agenda paper for the meeting of the Assembly for Oct. 5 and 6 contains some important items, on which sanction of the Assembly has been sought. Government in response to the demand from a large number of members of the Assembly has allotted a day for the introduction of Dr. Deshmukh's pucca Bill which finds the first place on the agenda on Oct. 5. This is followed by the Finance Member's resolution relating to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.

There is a motion for consideration of the Public Accounts Committee Report and 18 demands for excess grants for 1935-36. There is also a motion by the Finance Member for the election of the Standing Finance Committee for 1937/38.

It will be recalled that this motion was originally made but was withdrawn at Delhi last cold weather.

Lastly there are motions in the names of Dr. Ziauddin and Lalchand Navalrai for the passage of Bills to amend the Durgah Khawaja Sahib Act and Child Marriage Restraint Act respectively.

Valencia Heavily Bombed

VALENCIA, Oct. 3.

Many were killed and injured as a result of heavy bombing by two squadrons of insurgent planes, which thrice flew over the City, chiefly attacking the port.

One bomb fell in the market place, causing heavy casualties.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN NEGRIN GOVT.

VALENCIA, October 3.

The Cortes adjourned indefinitely after the deputies passed an unanimous vote of confidence in the Negrin Government.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

OUT TO END TERRORISM

Palestine Government's Communique

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following is the text of a Communique issued by the Palestine Government:—

"The Palestine Government has been gravely concerned by the existence of an organised campaign of terrorism and assassinations directed against individuals in this country. In the last four months this campaign has become intensified in its activities. The action now being taken is the direct result of this murderous campaign. On June 13 an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, Inspector-General of the Palestine Police Force. There followed a number of assassinations, both of Arabs and Jews, the campaign culminating on September 26 in the dastardly murder of Mr. L. Y. Andrews, the District Commissioner of Galilee District and of a British constable, P. R. McEwen.

"The officer administering the Government has, therefore, found it necessary to institute action against certain persons whose activities have been prejudicial to the maintenance of public security in Palestine and who must thus be regarded as morally responsible for these events".—Reuter.

SITUATION IN JERUSALEM

Police Assurance To Merchants

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3.

There is tension in the old city of Jerusalem, where groups of Arab youths were perambulating this morning and forced the bazaar to close.

The police have a busy time assisting the pickets and assuring the merchants of their protection. The new city is unaffected.

The tension continues in Jaffa as a result of the strike agitation. Many Arab shops were opened this morning but were closed under intimidation.

HAIFA NORMAL

HAIFA: All Arab shops are closed in Safed, where rifle fire from three sides was directed on the Jewish quarter of the town, but there were no casualties. Haifa is normal.—Reuter.

POONA, Oct. 3.—It is understood that the new building of the Nasik City Municipality will be opened by Mr. B. G. Kher on October 14.—A. P.

GRIM DROWNING TRAGEDY

Three Nurses Dead: Two In Precarious Condition In Hospital

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 3.

A grim drowning tragedy took place at Shamirpeth, 15 miles from Hyderabad this afternoon when five of a party of 20 nurses of the Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad, who were out picnicking were overwhelmed while swimming in the Shamirpeth tank resulting in three of them being drowned.

Two others have been admitted to hospital in a precarious condition. The names of the dead girls are Florence Dawson, Beatrice Collas and Mary Revell.

It appears that the party included the Lady Superintendent of the establishment left for Shamirpeth this morning. At two in the afternoon some of the girls went out for a swim, but they had scarcely been in the water for a quarter of an hour when Collas, who had apparently gone out of her depth cried out for help. Dawson an indifferent swimmer, who was nearest rushed to her assistance, but she was herself soon in difficulties. Three other girls in the vicinity including Revell who was a good swimmer made frantic efforts to save their friends but all three were overwhelmed in turn.

Meanwhile, the frantic cries for help brought fisherfolk and others to the scene. They plunged into the waters in an effort to save the unfortunate girls. Three of them including Revell were brought out dead, while two others were in an unconscious condition. The latter were rushed to hospital, where their condition is grave.—A.P.

SAPRU AS U. P. GOVERNOR?

If, as it seems probable, His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, goes on leave next summer, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and ex-Home Member of the U. P., is likely to be appointed the acting Governor of the province.

In any case the choice will probably be limited to Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir John Gibb Thom, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's name too, has been mentioned in this connection in non-official circles.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY GOVT.'S SEAT

Headquarters Question Still Undecided

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

With regard to the reports which have appeared in a section of the Press, that the Government of Bombay have decided to make Poona their permanent headquarters, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, interviewed by the Associated press, said that the report was entirely without foundation.

Mr. Munshi who arrived this morning from Poona will stay here for two days and leaves for Poona on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, who arrived from Simla this morning, left for Poona this evening.—A. P.

HITLER FOR ROME IN SPRING?

ROME, Oct. 3.

It is learned in authoritative circles that Herr Hitler may visit Rome during next Spring.—Reuter.

Without Assembly's Consent:

No Fresh Agreement Should Be Concluded

Congress Party Leaders Warn British & India Governments

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, October 3.

Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai and Satyamurthi have issued the following statement:—

"We regret, owing to various reasons the Assembly was deprived, during this session, of the opportunity of informing the Government that Government ought not to conclude any fresh trade agreement with Great Britain without consulting the Assembly or opposed to its verdict. A resolution on this subject could not be reached. Adjournment motion was ruled out of order on technical grounds. But we take this opportunity of informing the Government that a vast majority of the House are entirely in favour of the view that any fresh trade agreement should be concluded only after it has been approved. They must abide by the verdict of the House in this matter by previous commitments of Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Mohd. Zafrulla on behalf of the Government of India.

RESPECT THESE PLEDGES.

"We remind the Government of these pledges and we warn them that if they enter into any agreement without reference to the Assembly, the Assembly will disown it. We would like this matter be borne in mind by the British Government also, so that the British Government may recognise in time that any agreement entered into by the Government of India without reference to the Assembly will most probably be denounced by the Assembly. In any case, any legislation to amend the Tariff Act for the purpose of implementing any such agreement will be turned down by the Assembly.

"We trust and hope that the Government will not be rash but will place its recommendations before the Assembly for its approval before they conclude any fresh agreement."

CYCLONIC WEATHER IN BOMBAY

Low-lying Areas Flooded: Fire On Hornby Road

Cyclonic weather prevailed in Bombay on Sunday evening.

Inquiries at Colaba reveal that the gale which raked up a dust-storm all over the city travelled at a velocity of about 45 miles an hour.

The storm was followed by a heavy downpour, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

A corrugated roof of a football stand at Cooperage was blown off.

Trees and twigs and branches were uprooted and wrenched off at Shivaji Park and Mahim.

Low-lying areas were flooded and roads under repairs released much slush and mud.

The sea was rough and steamers could not arrive at the scheduled time.

The downpour continued for more than an hour and a half. Towards midnight and some time later the weather became cool and refreshing.

Evening meetings in the open air had to be cancelled.

FIRE ON HORNBY ROAD.

A fire which originated on the second floor of Ellis building at Hornby Road was fanned by the gale for full half an hour. Ten fire-engines clanged their way and laid hoses to quench the fire. Damage was estimated at between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000.

STORM SWEEPS KONKAN COAST

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 3.

Heavy rains accompanied by thunderstorms which are unusual at this time of the year have been sweeping the Konkan coast since last evening.

News has been received from Jaitapur Port that two boatmen were drowned when their boat was heavily tossed in the sea.—A.P.

OVERHAULING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Bombay Govt.'s Scheme To Make It Self-Supporting:

POONA, Oct. 3.

Many important changes in the system of education, both Primary and Secondary, are likely to be introduced in the near future and the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, who holds the portfolio of Education, is understood to be considering various proposals.

In this connection Mr. Kher is at present making arrangements for visiting personally the schools where experiments are being carried on to make education self-supporting and where manual training is being given.

Mr. Kher will, in all probability, open the Secondary Teachers' Conference, to be held in Sholapur early next month. It is understood that the scheme of education reform is comprehensive and not only deals with the curricula, medium of instruction, physical training of students and other things, but also with improving the status of teachers.

The Physical Education Committee is understood to have received numerous suggestions from persons and institutions interested in physical education.

In an interview Mr. Kher expressed satisfaction with the result of the labours of the Vernacular Education Committee Conference, over which he presided and which was attended by the Directors of Public Instruction of most of the provinces as also Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mr. A. K. Chanda. A report will, in due course, be submitted to the Central Board of Education.—A. P.

Storm Blows Off W. I. F. A. Roofs

From a telephone message from the Western India Football Association, we understand that on account of the storm in the city yesterday evening, **the roofs over the stands were all blown off.**

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted suitable match, virgin or widow for a foreign qualified Agrawal professor, age 35, earning about Rs. 500. No caste restrictions. Correspond care of Box No. 9153, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a cultured girl for a Muslim, well placed in life. Please write Box No. 9135 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Gujarati-knowing, experienced Graduate, capable of teaching English in Matric class. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply stating terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (6951)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers; Overseers, through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (9161)

Wanted immediately Stockists and Agents all over India to our "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil famous household remedy. Apply the Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road, Thana Dt. (9113)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale: Mercedes-Benz type 200 —7 Seater Limousine with Glass Partition, DeLuxe Equipment 1935 Model, perfect condition, very carefully used, run 5,000 miles only, original price Rs. 11,000, now offered at a very low price. Apply Box 9143, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Students for Fidelity course—fee to pay on getting service. Prospectus on annas twelve. Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, (F) Bombay, 14. (9159)

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

Gentleman highly educated in France is prepared to give Lessons in French to students, ladies or gentlemen. Results guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 9133, "Bombay Chronicle".

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

Increase your strength on the strength of "Home Health Strength Pills". Purify your blood with "Home Health Pure Blood Pills". Details: Home Health Institute, 505, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (9154)

251. INSURANCE AGENTS

A well established Indian Insurance Company, with large Capital and Government Security desires Chief Agency connection in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and other African Territories. Reliable and Influential parties should apply stating Bank or other references and terms to Box No. 6965, "Bombay Chronicle".

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

346. INVESTMENT

Wanted on Rs. 30 to 150 monthly, ambitious persons who can invest Rs. 1,000 in established business. Box No. 5159, "Bombay Chronicle.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HIRDA IN KOLHAPUR STATE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Hirda Merchants and general public that the Auction Sale of Hirda (Myrobolan) in Kolhapur State will be held on 18th OCTOBER, 1937, before His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur, at 12 noon in the Old Palace. Detailed information as regards the conditions of sale and agreement can be had on demand from the Office of the undersigned.

T. R. MOHITE,
Conservator of Forests,
Kolhapur State.
(6966)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 73735 on the life of Kashiram Bhikaji Pawar, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.

Bombay Mutual Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
Dated 4th October, 1937.
(9158)

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

OPENING OF AN OUT-AGENCY AT AURANGABAD CITY

On and from 1st October, 1937, an Out-Agency called Aurangabad City will be opened for local and through booking of parcels including perishables (weighing up to 5 maunds in weight at owner's risk) and goods traffic of all descriptions including coal, coke and patent fuel, both outwards and inwards except live stock, offensive and dangerous goods, explosives and excepted articles.

For further particulars apply:—
CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
N. S. Railway,
Secunderabad.
(6963)

Public Notices

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs NANUBHAI & CO., Registered Accountants, and Auditors, have REMOVED to JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 4th floor, 51, Esplanade Road, (above West End Watch Co.) from 1st October, 1937.
(6970)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of The E. D. Sassoon Staff Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., is TRANSFERRED from the Jacob Sassoon Mill Building to "E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE" with effect from MONDAY, 4th October, 1937.
(9155)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 4th instant at 12-30 in the after-noon (S.T.).

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1937.
(6962)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL G.I.P. Railway employees are strictly prohibited from demanding or accepting gratuities from members of the general public using the Railway Services.

Should any Railway servant demand any payment other than that authorized by the Railway, the public are earnestly requested to report full details to the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

L. WILSON,
Agent.
(6938)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS CHHAGANLAL has contracted to sell to our client HAJI GULAMHUSSEIN HAJI MAHOMED BHAM, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the property or any portion thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the publication hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Pitha Street and Barber Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 241-241, New Nos. 5109, 5110, Old Survey Nos. 4181-482 and New Survey No. 8995 and Cadastral Survey No. 486 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or late of Nanabhoy Nowroji Garawalla, on or towards the West by the said Pitha Street, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the properties now or late of Bhicaji Dadabhoy Mulla, Jivanji Sorabji Darji, Ratanbai Manekji and Sorabji Mancherji and on or towards the North by the Barber Street aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1396 and 1716 and Street Nos. 29-31, 41-45 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1937.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(6967)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of a New Building at Baroda for the Head Office of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., at Mandvi, Baroda. The work is to be carried out in two parts.

Plans and further particulars may be seen at the Office of the undersigned during office hours and copies of tender forms and specifications can be obtained there at Rs. 10 per set.

The Bank does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Last date for receiving tenders is 16th of October, 1937, up to 2 p.m.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
F. & A.A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects,
34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
(6952)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 1456 of 1937.

ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., a firm, registered under the Indian Partnerships Act 1932, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort, for themselves and on behalf of all the other creditors of the first defendant Mangaldas Mafatlal ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. MANGALDAS MAFATLAL and 2. BAI MANEK, wife of Mangaldas Mafatlal, both of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi Pole, Nagji Bhuder's Pole Ahmedabad .....Defendants.

To

The Creditors of Mangaldas Mafatlal of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, the 1st defendant abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Order, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Engineer on 10th September, 1937, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1 rule 8 of the CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against the defendants hereinabove on behalf of themselves and all other the creditors of the said Mangaldas Mafatlal the first defendant herein, for the following reliefs.

(a) that it may be declared that the purported transaction recorded in the deed of Mortgage dated 13th February 1933 executed by the 1st Defendant herein in favour of his wife the 2nd defendant was a sham or benami transaction and or that the same was made with intent to delay or defeat the creditors of the said 1st defendant and that no interest was created therein by reason of the said purported transaction in favour of the said second defendant.

(b) that it may be declared that the said purported deed of Mortgage dated 13th February, 1933, executed by the said 1st Defendant in favour of his wife the 2nd defendant is void and inoperative in law and that the same is not binding on the Plaintiffs and other creditors of the 1st defendant and the same may be set aside.

(c) that it may be declared that the said properties mortgaged in favour of the plaintiffs evidenced by the Deed of mortgage in their favour, dated the 24th November, 1933, were free from any encumbrance whatsoever and the same belonged on the said date to the 1st defendant absolutely.

(d) that the said properties free from the said purported encumbrance in favour of the said 2nd defendant may be made available to the creditors of the said 1st defendant including the plaintiffs towards the satisfaction of their claims against the 1st defendant.

(e) that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of the suit.

(f) that the Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 13th day of December, 1937.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master,

TAHIR ALI,

The 24th day of September, 1937.
Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
6964.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. A. K. POREBUNDERWALLA AND BROS. have retired from the partnership firm of the International Trading Corporation and the business of the said partnership firm has been carried on by the remaining partners of the said firm as continuing partners, on their own account, who have agreed to be responsible for the discharge and payments of the debts and liabilities of the said firm and who have also agreed to indemnify our clients against the same.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1937.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU AND NANDLAL,
Attorneys-at-law.
(6968)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr KASSAMALI GULAMALI and Mrs. NURBANUBAI KASSAMALI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Samuel Street and Dongri Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 561, New No. 2652, New Survey No. 3150, Cadastral Survey No. 1731 in the Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 3046-3047 and Street Nos formerly 570-572 and 574 and now 134-132 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Chinch Bunder Road and partly by Dongri Street, on or towards the West Chinch Bunder 2nd Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Kanji Parbat and now of Nomanbhai Abdealli and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Ladak Somji and now of Esmail Mahomed Hasham and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1937.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6971.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Civil Liberties Conference In London

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—In India in recent years there has been widespread suppression of liberty in a variety of ways. Often, over a considerable period of time and over large areas of the country, what would be called the normal rule of law and the way of administering justice has been suspended by special legislation or ordinance In comparatively normal times, under various sections of the criminal law and on charges of sedition and unlawful assembly, large numbers of people have suffered arrest and imprisonment and organisations have been suppressed and assemblies prohibited or dispersed. The press in India functions under an Act which denies it freedom and places it at the mercy of the Executive.

A recent press report that in one of the provinces alone the Congress Government lifted the ban on hundreds of organisations throws some light on the state of affairs, but the suppression of civil liberties is still grave in India. Some provincial Governments, within the scope of their power, have restored freedom, but in the sphere of British authority restrictions continue. Books which circulate widely in this country are kept out under the Sea Customs Acts or Post Office regulations. In Bengal large numbers of young men and women are in prison or in concentration camps without trial and without charge stated.

We believe that democratic opinion in this country would be roused into constructive action if the facts were known. The National Council for Civil Liberties, in conjunction with the India League, is convening an all-London delegate conference on civil liberty in India to be held at Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1, on Sunday, October 17. At the morning session with Lord Listowel in the chair, a written speech from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be read, and the main speaker at this session will be Professor Harold J. Laski on "Civil Liberty in India." At the afternoon session Mr. Lester Hutchinson will speak on "Police organisation and methods," and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand on "The press, publications, and propaganda." Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon will speak later on "Civil liberty in Bengal." Miss Monica Whately, L.C.C., will take the chair at the evening session and Dr. K. S. Shelvankar will speak on "Civil liberty and peasants and workers" and Mr. Harold Paton, of the Haldane Club, will speak on "The Constitution and civil liberty."—Yours etc.,

Ronald Kidd, Secretary
National Council for
Civil Liberties
London, Sept. 15.

Ancient Muslim Mosques In Govt. Possession

To The Editor of The "Chronicle",

Sir,—Some of the holy places, including mosques, belonging to the Muslims, were acquired by the Government, and the Muslims have for some years past been agitating for the return of these properties to them. And some of the Muslim members of the Assembly also made a representation to Government in this matter. It is also understood that the Government admitted the claim of the Muslims to exercise their religious rites, but actually the Government did not hand over the above properties.

Since, however, the Hon. Mr. Yasin Noori became Minister of Public Works Department, Mr. Ismail Qurraishi again took up this matter, and interviewed the Minister at Poona and also at Ahmednagar to discuss this matter.

When the Minister did not move this question in any way Mr. Munshi Abdul Kadar, the Municipal Councillor of Ahmednagar, led a deputation consisting of himself and Seth Sayed Burhan Sahib, Mr. Gulam Mohmad, Secretary of the Madinah Motor Service Union, and placed the matter again before the Minister on the 22nd September.

The deputation brought to the notice of the Hon Noori the depth of the Muslim feelings on the question of the return of the holy properties to the Muslim community of Ahmednagar.

The second interview lasted for an hour. The Hon. Mr. Noori again promised to consider the matter and assured the deputation that the properties mentioned would be returned as Government recognize the strong feeling which existed among the Muslims.

So we hope by the grace of God that the properties will soon be transferred to the Muslims of Ahmednagar from the hands of the Government.—Yours etc.,

A MUSLIM.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Regional 'Varsities

H. D. KAVRI opposes the creation of new regional universities as it will lead to the accentuation of inter-provincial jealousies, to the lowering of academic standards, and as it would mean the frittering away of the slender financial resources of the presidency.

Small Industries' Hardships

KHUSHALDAS PURSHOTTAM complains against the system adopted by the Bombay Municipality of insisting upon a permit under Sec. 390 of the Municipal Act from those who have a small home industry where one or two workmen work with the aid of electrical energy, as causing unnecessary hardships.

Unemployment Scheme

BRIJ BASI LAL supports the scheme for the relief of unemployment, which was put forth by Mr. Mohan Singh Mehta in those columns recently, and appeals to all unemployed youths to take advantage of same.

Mill Clerks

"MILL CLERK" requests the Government to include in the terms of reference of the proposed Textile Industry Committee the grievances of the clerical staff employed in the mills who are subject to various handicaps at present.

Mahim Grievance

"JAYANTI" appeals the Municipal authorities to construct a public convenience at Mahim Bazar, the need for which is very badly felt in that locality.

Pick-Pocket Menace

"RAST GOFTAR" draws the attention of the police authorities to the numerous cases of pick-pocketing especially at tram and bus stops, and appeals them to take special steps to stamp out the menace.

WINDFALL FOR WANLESS SANATORIUM

SANGLI, (By Mail).

A Bombay-Merchant, Seth Radhakrishna Brijlal, has made a donation amounting to more than Rs. 60,000 to the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Miraj, for the erection of buildings such as cottages for patients, nurses' quarters, men's general ward, new operation room, guest houses, water-boring holes, installation of electric equipments etc.—A. P.

Free Treatment For Municipal Councillors

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Friday.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board priority was given to a letter from the Administrator, Kurla Municipal Borough inquiring whether the Bandra Municipality would be agreeable to have joint disposal works for Bandra and Kurla on the terms mentioned in his letter. The Administrator was present in case of any need for explanation. The Board agreed to the proposal of the Administrator.

Mr. F. Conceicao moved that Municipal Councillors be allowed free treatment and free attendance in the Municipal Dispensary in view of their devoted services to the Municipality like Government servants. Mr. Bulsara moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Dispensary Committee.

The amendment was carried.

Irrigation In South Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 2.

A general scheme for the rehabilitation of the irrigation system in South Travancore was explained by the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, in an interview. Government would pay particular attention to the restoration of tanks, which have been assigned away and which was of considerable value as supplementary irrigation reservoirs. The allotment of Rs. 25,000 was made now in this connection and it might be regarded as the first instalment of such a measure for the improvement of irrigation.

The Dewan was presented with an address by the Muslims at Kottar yesterday. The Dewan arrived at Trivandrum last night.—A. P.

DR. JAL AND BAPSY PAVRY IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

Dr. Jal Pavry and Miss Bapsy Pavry, who had gone to England in March last for the Coronation of Their Majesties returned to Bombay by the P & O. liner "Comorin", after visiting Germany, Belgium, Greece and Egypt on their homeward journey.

Mr. P. M. Bapat in the course of an "appeal to the Leaders" requests them to make up their differences and present a united front against anti-nationalist forces in India.

KEEP YOUNG, HEALTHY & STRONG

HOW TO DO THIS?

There are stages in the life of every man and woman. From childhood we pass to young age, then to the middle age and finally to old age, culminating in that inevitable end called death. In spite of the progress of modern science, there is no remedy against that ultimate end. But recent advances in Biology have discovered the case of early old age and have found out methods by which young and middle age can be prolonged making it definitely possible to live longer with full health and vitality.

At a certain stage of life, generally during middle age, but sometimes even during the period of youth, health changes to frequent illness, vitality gives place to debility, and energy is replaced with lethargy. One becomes a prey to nerves, neurasthenia, lack of concentration, brain fag, heart troubles and sleeplessness. This is the stage when you should be very careful. Neglect and indifference to health at this stage is highly dangerous. You are at the parting of the ways. Take the right course. Supply your system at once with those vital elements of life called Hormones whose decrease is responsible for ill-health, loss of vitality and other symptoms of old age.

You may hear of this method or that; but let not yourself be misled. Follow the right way which millions of men and women are following to-day. It is now an established fact that the one and only method best known and most widely used throughout the world (proof for which can be given by us any time you require) is by means of the Gland-Hormone Compound OKASA—the epoch-making discovery of the famous Physician Dr. Lahusen of Germany.

COMPANY LAW AMENDMENT

Select Committee Report On Correction Of Formal Errors

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The Select Committee report on Companies Act Amendment Bill, which was presented Assembly to-day has added additional clauses embodying amendments designed to correct the formal errors in the Act, which came to the notice of the Committee during its deliberations.

Mr. F. E. James opined that the shortness of time did not permit any substantial modifications in other matters and he expects that the necessary Amending Bill will be undertaken shortly. Clause XI of the Bill amends, Sec. 237 of the Act and enjoins as duty on the liquidator, every officer and agent of a company to give all assistance to the court notwithstanding anything contained in the evidence Act. Clause XV adds a new subsection to Sec. 277 M of the Act to enable banking companies to hold shares in subsidary companies not exceeding forty percent. Clauses XII and XIII deal with Secs. 109 to 125 of the Act in application to Non-Indian companies having no registered office in British India.

In such cases the principal place of business in British India of a company will be determined by declaration made under Sec. 277 as a place of registered office and the registrar will be the Registrar of the Province, where such office is situated. Clause VIII has removed the difficulty experienced under Sec. 30 of the Act requiring a non-Indian bank to keep books of account at respective branches under Sec. 277E.

NARIMAN TO PRESIDE

Bombay Shop Assistants' Conference

At the meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Bombay Shop Assistants' Conference held on Friday, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was elected for the presidentship of the Conference and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Secretary for the Government of Bombay, for the inauguration of the Conference.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Yusuf Meherally which lasted for nearly three hours. A comprehensive plan was chalked out for the success of the Conference.

The following Reception Committee office-bearers were elected:—

Chairman: Mr. Y. J. Meherally.

Vice-Chairmen: Pandit Deshraj Messrs. Moolchand Vyas, Manibhai Seth and Hiralal Dave.

Secretaries: Messrs. F. M. Pinto, Gaurishanker Bhatt, Kameshwar Vyas, Maganlal Pandya and K. N. Thambawalla.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. Bhagwandas Kapadia, Fulshanker Purohit, Dayashanker Mehta, Shankerlal, Mahimkar and Manilal.

Treasurers: Messrs. Amritlal Pandya and Bhupatrai Mehta.

G. O. C.: Ambalal Mehta.

Four sub-committees were also appointed:—Drafting Committee, Finance Committee, Volunteer Committee and Propaganda and Publicity Committee.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' PROCESSION

The Bombay Shop Assistants will march in a procession from 62, Champa Gulli, to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. to the Chaupatty Sands, where a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Conference.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally will preside.

Under the auspices of the Bengali Association, Benares Hindu University, Rajaram Mohan Roy anniversary was celebrated here with great eclat. Prof. P. B. Adhikari presided over the proceedings.

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Use Vapex whenever you feel a cold beginning. A drop on your handkerchief, breathed frequently, quickly clears the head and destroys the germs which would otherwise increase rapidly to your discomfort. You can feel it doing you good.

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Week-End Cricket

Victory For Islam Gymkhana

BRIGHT INNINGS BY BAPORIA

Brabourne Stadium Match Abandoned Due To Rain

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The match between the Cricket Club of India XI and the Spencer Cup XI, which started yesterday could not be continued this morning due to the overnight rain.

At the Islam Gymkhana, the home team defeated the Hindu Gymkhana by 69 runs. A feature of this match was the bright innings played by Baporia, who carried his bat for 85. He played all round the wicket and executed a variety of strokes.

The Bombay Gymkhana drew against the Parsis, at the former's ground at the Esplanade Maidan.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Hakim 33, S. M. Kadri 20, A Baporia 85, Heptulla 0, Ibrahim 10, Peerbhoy 40, Hussain 0, M. G. Surti 0, Y. Lalji 6, A. Kadir, 2, S. Anwar 2 (not out), extras 16. Total 214.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Hindlekar 18, Pavaskar 0, Mahajan 4, L. Amar Nath 24, Wadkar 7, P. Chury 27, Gharat 24, U. M. Merchant 3, V. R. Amladi 4, Jobanputra 2, Kopikar 2 (not out) extras 20. Total 145.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1ST INNINGS.

Murray 8, Muirhead 4, Summerhayes 15, Craix 22, Moss 65, Broadhurst 12, Merchant 0, Brady 18, Kinsey 6, Cummings (not out) 6, Bartley 14, extras 7. Total 177.

PARSI GYMKHANA 1ST INNINGS

T. Contractor 2, F. Kapadia 13, Dadyseth 23, Palia 38, H. N. Contractor 36 (not out), F. Nariman 22, Kateli 0, Manekshah 6, Engineer 2, H. Nariman 0, Mullah 0, extras 10 . Total 152.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND INNINGS

Summerhays 1 Muirhead 14, Craik (not out) 45, Moss 37, Broadhurst 4, Merchant 3, extras 2. Total 106 for 5 wickets declared.

PARSI GYMKHANA 2ND INNINGS

Dadyseth 5, Palia 8, F. Kapadia 2, Kateli 21, F. Nariman 24 (not out), Manekshah 0, H. Contractor 11, Engineer (not out) 5, Extras 6 Total 82 for 6 wickets.

15,000 METRE ROAD RACE

C. S. A. Swami's 2nd Victory

The 15,000 Metre Road Race, organised by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, was run on Sunday morning. At 7-14 a.m. 9 competitors faced the starter, out of which 7 completed the course, with C. S. A. Swami of the "Times of India," winning the second race of the season. His time was 58 minutes, 16 2/3 seconds. Michael came second taking 2½ minutes more than the winner.

THE RESULT:—

C. S. A. Swami I
Time 58 minutes 16 2/3 secs.
Michael II
Time 1 hour 30 secs.
Rao III
Time 1 hour 1minute and 3 secs.

BENGAL TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Singles Title For Kamal Banerjee

(From A Correspondent.)

In the fourth year of the individual championship of the Bengal Table Tennis Association played on Tuesday, 28th September at 86, College Street Calcutta, K. Banerjee of Law College defeated A. Ghosh of the same institution by three games in a row.

Banerjee started with confidence and soon took the match at his command. Ghosh, the 1935 champion and holder of Metropolitan championship had been kept busy from the very start by the victor. The over-confidence in him against his opponent spoilt his whole style of the game.

Occasional flick strokes from both sides of the table and the splendid table craft employed by the winner made the matter easy for him. It was only in the third game that Ghosh had a spring up and the points were fluctuating and each point had been one hard affair.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the doubles championship final of the Bengal Table Tennis, D. R. Bhasin, the holder of the Calcutta Championship partnering M. K. Hansles, defeated A. Mukherji and S. Banerjee by 3 games to 1. The match was well-contested, the old Bengalee Players tried to combine but had to bow down to the better combination of their opponents. Bhasin's extra-speed drives, falling on the white lines of the table kept the losing partners away. The early lead that the losers obtained in the second game was made up with brilliant tactics by Bhasin and partner and the third game was soon won easily by them The fourth game though well pulled up by the runners' sudden strokes near about the closing stages could not create confidence in the losers' mind who lost the game and the match from 16-16 each. (15-21), (21-18), (21-14), (21-19.)

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

In the final of the fourth year's team championship the Y. M. C. A. College Branch "Reds" defeated the Law College "Blues" by 8 games to 4.

The following are the results:—

M. K. Hansles beat A. Ghosh two games to one (21-15), (21-19), (16-21).

D. R. Bhasin beat K. Banerjee two games to one (21-13), (17-21), (21-15).

Amar Mukherji beat K. Ganguly two games to one (21-14), (21-16), (10-21).

D. R. Bhasin beat A. Ghosh two games to one (21-9), (17-21), (21-19).

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

In the final Durand Football Tournament to-day, the Second Battalion Border Regiment from Dagshai defeated the Second Battalion Royal Scots from the same station by three goals to one.

In the final of the subsidiary tournament, known as "Little Durand" the 3rd (Corruna) Light Battery R. A. From Jutogh defeated City Athletic Club of Calcutta by four goals to nothing.

H. E. Sir Robert Cassels, Commander-in-Chief, presented trophies to the winners of the two tournaments and runners-up of Durand Tournament.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

a.m.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Classical Music Khansaheb Basheer Khan. With Sarangi. Harmonium and Tabla.

noon.

12-0 Some Selections of Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. "My Ideal Programme" Arranged by a Lady Listener. 6-0 Gaura. An instrumental selection. The AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "I Was There" No. 1. The Coronation By Lt. Pandurang Sawant. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Variety 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 Talk (English): "Bombay—1887" By H G. Franks 9-15 The News: 9-30 An Organ Recital. By Sydney Gustard 9-45 Recitation. By Phoebe Vecqueray. 10-0 "Soft Lights and Sweet Music". The Mayfair Serenaders. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi Programme

a.m.

8-0 Narayan Rao Vyas. Classical and Light Music. 8-40 An Instrumental Duet Violin and Dulcitone. 8-50 B. S. Rawat. 9-10 The News (English): 9-20 The News (Hindustani): 9-30 Majidan Bai of Delhi Classical and Light Music

p.m.

12-30 A Selection of Indian Records. 1-30 "A Potpourri". 6-0 Majidan Bai of Delhi. 6-25 Sarinda Solo. By Pazeer Kan. 6-30 Narayan Rao Vyas. Classical and Light Music. 7-0 "For Villagers Only". (The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Time Signal. Talk (Hindustani): "Social Architects" No. 1. The Greek Philosophers—Socrates. By Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-15 Majidan Bai of Delhi. 8-35 Narayan Rao Vyas. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 The News (Hindustani): 9-30 Time Signal. The News (English): 9-45 "Fifteen Melodious Minutes". 10-0 Talk (English): "Not so Quiet on the Home-Front" No. 1. A Father's Point of View. By S. A. Rafique. 10-15 Music that "Hath Charms".

Should Democratic Swaraj Party Be Wound Up?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

Controversy is at present raging between two leading Marathi journals, namely "Kesari" of Poona and 'Maharashtra" of Nagpur concerning political developments in Maharashtra and C. P. Marathi during the last decade, vis-a-vis what is called the Tilak School of Politics

The controversy started out of an article by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the "Kesari" in the course of which he expressed the view that Congress Ministries deserved the support of all Nationalists, including Democrats. The "Maharashtra" thereupon suggested that with the assumption of office by the Congress the need for the existence of the Democratic Swaraj Party had disappeared and that the same should, therefore, be merged in the Congress. In the alternative the paper suggested that efforts should be made to make the party an all India one, instead of confining its activities merely to Marathi districts of the Deccan and C. P.

To this the "Kesari" in its issue dated September 10, replied by a provocative article questioning the "bona fides" of the "Maharashtra" whose editor happens to be Secretary of the C. P. Branch of the Democratic Party. The "Kesari" insinuated that the editor's fervour for Tilak School of Politics had diminished by an incarceration arising out of his prosecution by Government on sedition charge for an article on the Sholapur prisoners of 1931 and that it culminated in the "Maharashtra" deserting the Democratic Party and joining hands with the Congress.

In a ten-column editorial appearing in its issue of to-day, it is understood the "Maharashtra" refutes these allegations and throws a challenge to the "Kesari" either to substantiate or withdraw unconditionally as well as publicly the same. The paper adds that it is ready to accept Mr. N. C. Kelkar as himself the sole arbiter in this matter and asks the "Kesari" to declare if it is prepared to accept the challenge.

Political circles all over Maharashtra are keenly watching further developments.

ECHO OF JAWAHAR'S VISIT TO BEAWAR

Municipal Council Condemns Commissioner's Attitude

(From A Correspondent).

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

After the departure of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from Beawar, the first ordinary meeting of the Beawar Municipal Committee was notified to be held on September 30. Mr. Nathulal Ghiya, Advocate, sponsored a motion of adjournment on behalf of the Congress Party in emphatic protest against the attitude of the Commissioner. Ajmer-Merwara, in not forwarding the resolution of the Committee to the Chief Commissioner for sanction of expenditure in connection with the address to the Congress President, which was to be presented on the 19th September. Strong objection was taken to the observations made by the Commissioner for disapproving such an expenditure on the ground of Pt. Nehru's opposition to the existing Constitution. Mr. Ghiya also raised a strong protest against the orders passed by the E. A. C. and official Chairman on this occasion in restraining the Municipal Staff from carrying out the directions of the Committee.

The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 3.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gopalpur, Sholapur, Belgaum and Calingapatam 3 inches; Gadag, Mangalore, Cochin and Vizagapatam 2; Ratnagiri, Mahabaleshwar, Marma Goa and Cocanada one and half; Sibsagar, Shillong, Mymensingh, Hyderabad, Masulipatam, Mercara and Trivandrum 1; Dibrugarh, Cuttack, Bijapur and Anantpur three-quarters — A.P.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO

Mrs. Mehta Addresses Harijan Gathering At Jinnah Hall

Harijan Day was observed in Bombay on Sunday, when Mrs. Ratanben Mehta explained to a gathering of women and children at Jinnah Hall the task undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi to rid the country of the curse of untouchability.

The programme began with an entertaining "mela" organised by the Rohidas Bal Mitra Mandal.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta observed that untouchability was a curse and a disgrace to the country and that Gandhiji had undertaken to rid the country of this curse. Before we attained Swaraj it was essential, she added, to improve the lot of the Harijans by giving them the ordinary amenities which were given to human beings.

Mrs. R. K. Prabhu distributed prizes to Harijan boys and girls who took part in the function.

David Sassoon Industrial School

The annual report of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga for 1936-37 reveals that most of the admissions in this institute are made through the juvenile courts. The fact that out of 126 admissions this year 63 per cent. are committed as being destitute is worth noting. The results of the vernacular standards IV and V are creditable to the boys. The excellent results of the Government drawing examination and the St. John Ambulance first aid examination deserve special mention. The introduction of weaving classes in the institution is a step in the right direction. The special attention bestowed on the physical well being of the boys by encouraging various kinds of games is sure to bring very beneficial results. The institution is doing a much needed service and deserves sympathy and support from the public.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 30, 1993.
Muslim: Rajab 28, 1356.
Parsi: Farvardin 29, 1307.
Hightide: 11-40; ....
Lowtide: 5-34; 17-47.
Sunrise 6h. 30m.
Sunset 6h. 26m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BOLTON — Dhanjishah Ardeshir Bolton, father of Pherozeshah D. Bolton and Mrs. Sarah A. C. Ardeshir, died at his residence "Sunnyville," Carmichael Road, Bombay, on Saturday. Othamna ceremony at his residence at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mrs. Kusum and Shriman Shripat wish to convey their sincere thanks to their relatives and friends for the numerous letters and messages of condolence sent to them in their recent sad bereavement. As they find it impossible to acknowledge each one separately, they ask their friends to accept this intimation of their appreciation of the sympathy shown to them.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification column.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH

The Gen. Secretary of the Sangha writes:—

The above Union is now registered under the Indian Trade Union Act. The President of the Union is Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. D. V. Pradhan is the General Secretary.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups will be held at Green's Hotel (first floor), to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. P. A. Mehta, Advocate of Nairobi will speak on "The Problem of the Indian in East Africa." Members and their guests are invited to attend.

SWASTIK LEAGUE FIVE MILES RACE

The annual 5 Miles Running Race for members of the League, held under the auspices of the Yeshodabai Phadke Charitable Trust, will be held this year on Sunday, the 10th October, 1937 at 6 a.m. (sharp). Entries will close on 7th October, 1937, at 8 p.m.

SPIRITUAL BROTHERHOOD MISSION CONFERENCE

His Holiness Shiri Brahm Rishi Sant Chanan Singh Jee Maharaj shall arrive at Lahore on the 10th October. A conference will be held in Sant Nagar on October 12 and 13. All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. S. S. Vidyarthi, Sant Nagar, Lahore.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 16th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. Workers Prepare For Divisional Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Centre Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Kalyan Centre was held at Kalyan on 30th September, 1937 to make preparation for the Divisional Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union to be held at Kalyan on the 17th October, 1937 under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Rulkar of Nagpur.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the president of the Union explained the importance of the Conference.

Mr. G. D. Sane, one of the Divisional Secretaries of the Union, also spoke.

Mr. D. S. Vaidya, the Assistant Secretary of the Union, urged workers to start brisk enrollment and bring in the fold of the Union at least a thousand more members before the conference. The meeting decided to hold a number of propaganda meetings at different places.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Clan at the Olympics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sporting Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Daulat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Farewell Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The King and the Chorus Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Captains Courageous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Saratoga" Time as usual.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WORLI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

A mass meeting of the B. D. D. Chawl tenants will be held under the auspices of the W. Y. M. A., Worli, to devise ways and means to improve the present insanitary conditions of the B. D. D. Chawls, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jamboree Maidan, opp. B. D. D. Office, Worli, Dr. V. B. Govande will preside.

KAMGAR SPECIAL ENGLISH CLASSES, CURREY ROAD

Under the auspices of the Students' Debating Society of the above Institute a public meeting of the staff, students, guardians and sympathisers will be held under the presidency of Head Master, B. A. Dhuri, Naturopath, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the School's new Hall at New Haji Kassum Building Currey Road, Bombay 13.

EVOLUTION OF MODERN ART

Under the auspices of the Technological Association, University of Bombay, Bombay, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Principal of Sir J. J. School of Arts, will deliver a lecture on "Evolution of Modern Art" to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

ALL-INDIA HEREDITARY AYURVEDIC DOCTORS' LEAGUE

The next Working Committee meeting of the All-India Hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors' League, Guntur, will be held on 9-10-37 Saturday, at 192, Cathedral Street, Bombay, when the following agenda will be considered:—

1. To consider the selection of President, place, and date of the next annual Conference.
2. Fixing date for Herbal Exploration to be held at Ramgiri (Nizam).
3. Consideration of protest letter of Dr. Mukherjea of Calcutta for selecting Principal G. Sreenivasamoorty as President of Ayurvedic section of the Oriental Conferences to be held at Trivandrum.
4. To start an official organ (monthly) of the League in English.
5. And other important matters.

TWO CITY CAR ACCIDENTS

Two persons were seriously injured—the leg of one and the arm of the other having been completely cut off—by a motor-car at 11 p.m. on Sunday near the Museum.

Crowds collected and shouted after the driver of the car which was being driven in the direction of Bori Bunder.

Sergeant Garrety of the Palton Road Police arrived on the scene and removed the two injured persons to the G. T. Hospital where they are lying in a critical condition.

The driver of the car was put under arrest. Police inquiries are in progress.

Another man was killed early in the morning as a result of another accident at Chandanwadi, Girgaum. Police inquiries show that Sebastian Lobo was driving a car from the garrage when it ran over the abdomen of Narayan Madoo The Princess Street Police came to the scene and put the driver under arrest.

Police inquiries in this case are also in progress.

MERAJUNNABI ANNIVERSARY

Mr. Sobani's Appeal To Muslims For Co-operation

The first public meeting since 1935 to celebrate the anniversary of Merajunnabi was held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bombay, on Sunday Mr Osman Sobani presided

Special arrangements were made for Purdah ladies.

Mr. Osman Sobani said that the Anjuman-i-Islam was started as early as 1875 with the object of carrying on educational and social activities of the Muslims. But unfortunately for several reasons the people in charge of the affairs of this institution confined their activities to the school only between the years 1920-32.

In the year 1935, a new scheme was framed by the High Court laying down the conduct of its affairs. For two years, he added, the Managing Committee was preoccupied with the internal affairs of the school, but now the Committee had realised the need for taking up fresh activities outside the scope of the school.

The President hoped that the Muslims of Bombay would take active interest in the affairs of the institution and that they would co-operate with the Managing Committee in the day-to-day activities with regard to the civic and social affairs of the Musalmans.

He then referred to the example set by the Prophet and exhorted the audience to follow in his footsteps.

Qazi Ataulla tracing the simple life led by the Prophet said that it was essential to emulate his example by a process of self-purification.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan, M.L.A., making a similar appeal referred to Palestine problem and pointed out the futility of looking for any benefits or emoluments for the Muslims through the British. He urged that the Muslims should make organised attempts to win the freedom of the country.

Mohommed Hasam, a student of the school, also spoke.

MAHADESHWAR RESIGNS FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

Sequel To Attitude Of Party Leaders Towards B. P. C. C. Incident

Mr. S. D. Mahadeshwar, a Member of the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party writes:

"I have this day resigned my membership both of the Congress Socialist Party and its Executive. The reasons that prompted me to take this decision are public and, therefore, I feel it my duty to share these reasons with the public of Bombay.

I have been a member of the Congress Socialist Party for two years and more. I joined the Party in the hope that the Party might put into practice some of the high principles of Socialism, which it professes but my experience, unfortunately, has been otherwise; I do not see any socialism in the activities of the Party. Most of the time is wasted in petty squabbles and small affairs.

CHARGE OF VINDICTIVENESS

What made me finally to sever my connection with the Party was the questionable attitude of some of the leaders of the Party in regard to the unfortunate incident in the B. P. C. C. I maintain that the attitude of the Party in this affair was anything but impartial. The leaders of the Party are vying with one another in exploiting this unfortunate incident in their own interests. Whether the Treasurer of the B. P. C. C. has committed the wrong or not, I have nothing to say as the matter now is sub-judice, but even supposing some irregularity was committed, there were other means and other methods to punish the erring person. In my humble opinion it was wrong on the part of any member of the B.B.P.C.C. to murder the political career of a man and incidentally to bring the Congress into disrepute, without even giving so much as a chance to the person accused to defend his character. This is vindictiveness pure and simple and it pains me most to see that the Congress Socialist Party should have degenerated into exploiting this misfortune of their colleague and friend in their own interest.

Rather than remain a member of a party, which does not believe in principles but often resorts to all sorts of questionable tactics in condemning its opponents, I thought that the best course for me to follow was to resign the membership of the Party and have nothing to do with it until the Party mended its ways. While doing so, I feel considerably pained due to my association with the Party for about two years. But my duty is quite clear and I must discharge it in a straightforward manner, whatever the consequences.

RESTORE KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Deputation To Wait On Local-Self Govt. Minister

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Friday.

If there is any question that is to-day agitating the residents of Kurla most, it is the question of the restoration of the Kurla Municipality.

At least at ten public meetings the residents of Kurla explicitly asked for the restoration of the Municipality, as soon after the suspension period was over. The local Congress Committee and some of the District Congress leaders like Messrs. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Ramnikrai Mehta have all along asked the people to stand by their demand for restoration.

Whatever may be the past record of the Kurla civic affairs, the people of Kurla have sufficiently demonstrated their civic consciousness at the last Assembly election, when the people of Kurla in a body supported the Congress nominees, one of whom has had the honour of being selected as the Chief Minister. And now it the residents look to the Congress Ministry for the early restoration they are entitled to do so.

I understand that a deputation is to attend on the Minister for Local Self-Government when this question of the restoration will be placed before him.

"Hindus Grateful To Frontier Assembly"

Dr. B. S. Moonje in the course of a Statement says:—

"The Hindus have to be grateful to the Frontier Assembly for the resolution unanimously passed for exempting shotguns from Licence so that the Hindus who are invariably the worst sufferers in these Trans-Frontier raids may be prepared to some extent atleast for self defence.

I am glad that my suggestion which I along with other members of the Deputation of the Hindu Mahasabha to Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Secretary External Affairs Dept., made in April 1937 has been so amply corroborated and supported by the Frontier Assembly. I hope and earnestly appeal to the Government of India to give their best consideration to sanction the Frontier Government proposal of exemption.

Free Hindi Classes

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The free Hindi classes will be started this week at the following places:—

Chowpatty:—Gandhi Seva Sena.
Girgaon, Gamdevi:—Congress House, Blavatsky Lodge; Hind Mahila Samaj; Saraswat Hall; Bhagini Samaj; Gujarati Stri Mandal; Social Service League.
Fort:—Kabibai High School.
Parel:—Social Service League.
Dadar:—G Ward Congress Committee office; Social Service League.
Khar 6:—Pavilion.
Vile Parle:—Tilak Mandir, Social Service League.

For particulars consult Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, next to Wilson College, Chowpaty, Bombay 7.

Standard Mill Strike

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) in a statement says:—

"The operatives on night shift of the Standard Mills asked the management Thursday evening for their change of shift or in the alternative an increase of 15 per cent. allowance as given in other mills, where permanent hands are employed on night daily. The management told the men that, they want to close the night work altogether and they can continue for the present their work or go out.

"The workers upon this walked out. So a strike situation arose in the mills.

The authorities have put up a notice on Friday intimating workers that they have stopped the night shift and they will be paid off on the 3rd. There is some discontent also among the day-shift men as they think that they are paid at very low rates in the weaving department. I have been informed by the Secretary of the Millowners Association that they treated the night-shift men as temporary hands and they were not bound to pay even the wages for the notice period. There was nothing more doing as far as these workers are concerned.

VICTORIA OWNERS' DEPUTATION

The Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' deputation will see the Municipal Commissioner on Tuesday, October 5, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to demand the reduction in the heavy wheel tax imposed on hack victoria owners.

HINDUSTANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL

New Music Institution Opened

The inauguration ceremony of the Hindusthani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal took place at the People's Jinnah Hall, on Saturday Seth Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji presiding. The following are extracts from his presidential address:—

"Indian music is an ancient Art of ours. "Sam Ved", one of the vedas of our ancestors indicated the science of music. Sangeet Samrat Alladiya Khan has taken a lead by being the Mandal's first music president, and Seth Karsandas Mavji, the patron and chairman is working heart and soul with the co-operation of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. P. Telang, to mould the Mandal. The objects of the Mandal are as follows:—1. To establish a musical college at the earliest opportunity for giving musical instructions in all its branches at moderate fees to all communities without distinction. 2. To erect a suitable building of its own on a site in Bombay (in which a musical and memorial hall will be provided). 3. To assist musicians visiting Bombay as far as funds permit. 4. To open branches of the Mandal in the principal cities of India as the college develops.

There is a movement recently to introduce Music in the Bombay University curriculum."

H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira was kind enough to send the donation of Rs. 300.

The playing of Satar, by Master Prabhakar Y. Telang, the grandson of Mr. Mangeshrao Telang, introduced the programme. Gulam Rasulkhan, nephew of Fayazkhan Darbar Gayvaya of Baroda State, played the harmonium. Atar Husein Khan, the pupil of Fayazkhan, then sang for an hour. Lastly, one hour and half was taken by the singing of Sangeet Samrat Alladiya Khan. Next year, if fund permits, the Hindusthani Pracharak Mandal wishes to have a conference in Bombay of well-known singers of repute from all corners of India.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1937

THE INSURANCE BILL

After hot and prolonged discussion extending over nearly twenty days the Insurance Bill passed its third reading in the Central Legislative Assembly on Saturday. The close must have come as a great relief to the whole House and to none more than to its Leader, Sir N. N. Sircar, on whom had fallen the gigantic task of saving his Bill against a host of over 2,000 amendments, many of which were of an extremely contentious character and would have wrecked the Bill if he had not time and again come to its rescue with his admirable grasp of its details as well as principles, his masterly elucidation of both and, above all, his lively sense of humour. It is no wonder, therefore, that he elicited warm tributes from such hard critics as the Leader and the Deputy-Leader of the Congress Party, as also from all other parties. The success of the Bill is also due to the spirit of compromise that prevailed in the House. Like most compromises the Bill will not fully satisfy all parties but as acknowledged by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, it represented the greatest common measure that was possible in a House, as at present constituted, with its powers severely restricted in many respects by the new Constitution.

Its Main Features

The main features of the Bill are to secure greater control over the management of insurance companies by the Government, shareholders and policyholders, to discourage the growth of weak mushroom companies, and to reduce some of the privileges enjoyed by foreign companies in India. The first feature gave rise to numerous detailed provisions one of the most important of which was with regard to the system of managing agents. The Bill limits the life of such agents, where they exist, to three years. This system has done service in the past. But it is certainly unnecessary where companies command all the requisite resources, talent and experience. Many wished that in the case of non-life insurance companies, very few of which are Indian, the limit should have been extended to at least five years. But the consensus in the House was in favour of three years' limit for all companies. Some of the detailed provisions may possibly be found hard to be carried out in practice and some others might hit small companies hard; but all things considered, the Bill is a decided improvement upon the present insurance legislation. It should not be difficult to improve it soon in the light of experience.

Most Glaring Defect

The most glaring defect of the Bill is that it does not give any protection to Indian insurance against cut-throat competition with the far better established British and other foreign concerns. This, however, is due solely to the new Constitution, which prohibits any discrimination between Indian and British companies. If, inspite of this defect, the Congress Party accepted the Bill, it was because the Party knew that the anti-discrimination clause could be made a dead letter in a variety of ways, if it at all remained long in the Act. The clause does not compel Provincial Governments to give to the British concerns the lion's share of their insurance business, which hitherto was common. Nor does it in the least fetter the discretion of the local bodies in this matter. Finally, if that clause compels Provincial Governments to undertake State insurance of all kinds on a large scale, it will have brought about a lasting good out of a temporary evil. Meanwhile it behoves Indian companies and the public in general to start a joint intensive campaign in favour of purely Indian insurance.

Key To Palestine Problem

As usual on such occasions, the London "Times" has come out with a specious justification of the new regime of repression inaugurated last week in Palestine. It begins, characteristically, with an attempt to paint the leaders of the Arabs, including the Grand Mufti, as persons who have not only lost their influence among their own countrymen but who are also of a very undesirable character and, therefore, whose riddance would be a blessing to the country. The journal goes to the extent of suggesting that the firm handling of the situation will cause a feeling of "intense relief" in many quarters in Palestine, "which will not be confined to the Jews." We, in this country, have known of such stock-in-trade criticisms from the same source often in the past, on occasions of similar political crises in our midse and, therefore, will not be deceived. Nor, we are sure, will the impartial public anywhere in the world be beguiled by such devices. Give the dog a bad name and then hang it—that has been the British policy everywhere, when the "dog" had proved a little too irksome to be kept in chains. The present British Government is determined to maintain the British grip on Palestine for strategical purposes and if the Arab national movement stands in the way of such a plan, its back must be broken. That is the key to the Palestine problem and no amount of smoke-screen will hide that ugly fact from the critical world.

It may be wondered why the British Government should have decided to strike with dramatic swiftness at the Arab national movement at the present hour. The excuse of the murder of a British official and a constable is too thin to take one in. There had been scores of such crimes during the past two years in Palestine and the general situation in the country had been also much more menacing than now. Why, then, did the British choose the present hour to strike? The true explanation is to be sought in the latest developments in the Mediterranean and the Far East—and also, in the decision of the recent Arab Congress to resist the partition plans of the British Government. All these three factors necessited a swift move in advance, which would, on the one hand, allow the British a free hand to face the growing Italo-German menace in the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal and the Italo-Gemano-Japanese menace in the Far East, and, which, on the other hand, would also effectively prevent the surging tide of Arab nationalism from spoiling the deep-laid British plans. The disclosures made by the Geneva correspondent of the "New York Times" in his despatch which we have reproduced elsewhere, are such as to remove all doubt as to true springs of British policy in Palestine. Anti-Arab propaganda now launched by the British Press will not at all deceive the Indian public.

Unabashed Racial Favouritism

The official announcement that Sir Thomas Stewart will soon assume charge of the Departments of Railways and Communications will surprise none. It is part of a plan to Europeanise the Railway Departments and naturally follows the replacement by a European of Sir Mahomed Zafarullah. The Railway Board, under a British member of the Viceroy's Council, may be trusted to give full effect of the recommendations of the all-British Railway Inquiry Committee to find jobs for Britishers as Britishers. Of course, the Board will not say that such appointments will be made on racial ground. It would rather plead that they are necessary in the interests of efficiency. We doubt if that plea will be accepted even by the pampered Britishers. If efficiency were really the criterion in such appointments, nearly the whole Railway Board would have been Indianised at least a decade ago.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT

Amazing Demand For Loyalty To Baden-Powell

(BY ARIES.)

"Loyalty to our founder is necessary" says H E. the Viceroy. "A declaration of faith in B. P. is not essential ingredient of scouting" says South India Boy Scout official organ of the B. P Association in Madras.

One of the most objectionable demands made on behalf of the Imperial Headquarters by the Chief Scout of India is the demand for loyalty to Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scout Movement. Indian Scouts may be found willing to 'respect' a person who has been instrumental, along with many others, in creating the scout movement for the benefit of the young, but it is another thing to expect loyalty towards one whose role in Indian scouting has been pathetically meagre, and who has more than once done enough to hurt the feelings of those who gave him honour and respect.

It must be remembered that the whole world has not agreed to accept Baden-Powell as the Chief Scout of the world. There are many exceptions amongst the nations of the world who have declined to accept Baden-Powell as their Chief.

Even those nations that have accepted Baden-Powell as the Chief Scout of the world have merely done so in recognition of his services as a 'founder.' This recognition does not mean any specific loyalty, and it does not go anywhere beyond shouting "He is a jolly good fellow" when he is in sight. America, for example, owes no loyalty to Baden-Powell, though Americans would not go out of the way of civility to refuse to respect a person who seems to be so keen that he should be respected.

No Debt To B. P.

There are several reasons why India can respect, but owe no specific loyalty to the founder of the Scout Movement Lest I should be charged with being prejudiced against the Chief Scout, I shall quote here the words of the Hon. Provincial Secretary of the B. P. Movement in Madras, the holder of a Medal of Merit, one of highest distinctions awarded by the Scout Movement to its distinguished servers. On Page 145 of the "South Indian Boy Scout," July 1937, he says:

"Indian India does not owe her Scouting organisation to Lord Baden-Powell or his early representatives in this country, who came in, after the movement had made considerable progress among Indian boys under their own leaders. Indian Leaders accepted and spread the scheme of scouting as one beneficial to Indian boys, even in the same manner as other countries of the world had accepted and spread it independent of B.P.——a declaration of faith in B.P. is not an essential ingredient of scouting.'

It should not be forgotten that even when Lord Baden-Powell was aware of the existence of Indian Scouts in India, he declined to accept them as members of the unique Brotherhood he had organised. It was only when Dr. Annie Besant pressed him the utmost to recognise Indian scouts, that he did so nearly five years after the movement had done its work.

India cannot become a pledged and integral partner of the British Empire as long as she has not achieved her equality with Britain and her Dominions. And the Chief Scout has so ardently and completely identified himself with the British Empire, a thing the leader of a world movement ought never to have done, that Indian scouts feel themselves pledging their loyalty to one whose main qualification is that he has received the largest number of honours, decorations and titles at the hands of the British Crown, no doubt in recognition of the fact that he has made himself the foundation of a movement which aims to build a concrete foundation of loyalty to the British Empire and British Imperialism.

India, if at all necessary, would prefer to recognise as Chief Scouts only such persons as have been founders of the Movement in India, or who have been the inspiring leaders of Indian freedom, emancipation and culture.

The Insult

The Chief Scout has forfeited the honour of receiving the loyalty of Indian Scouts by repeatedly insulting, wantonly or unconsciously, the Indian nation as a whole. It is a necessary principle that a person who receives loyalty from others, must himself prove loyal to those who swear loyalty to him. Lord Baden-Powell, in the past and lately, has failed to deserve the loyalty of Indian Scouts by repeatedly attempting to cast a slur upon Indian character in the face of the whole world. India has given enough opportunity to this noble gentleman of England to correct impressions which he had formed and broadcasted out of ignorance of the country

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

LONDON Sept. 25.
(BY Air Mail.)

There is universal satisfaction that the Nyon Conference concluded successfully. However from Mr Eden's speech at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva there emerged the simple fact that the British Government has now been forced into the position of admitting the gross and wholesale violation of the Non-Intervention Agreement, which it has in the past so fervently denied, continuing at the same time to draw no proper conclusions from the fact

Obviously speaking to Berlin, Mr. Eden said that Britain was prepared to enter into discussion with any foreign Power for the lowering of tariffs in her colonies, subject to certain conditions. In a reference to the Navy, the Foreign Minister said Britain was building new warships with a total tonnage of 450,000, at a cost of £130,000,000 Still supporting "neutrality" towards Spain, he said that if the policy of non-intervention were abandoned Europe would be swept into deeper and more dangerous water The conflict is pregnant with danger for the peace of Europe Then with an eye on Italy he said that all signatories to the Nyon scheme were ready to consider suggestions. They wanted all Mediterranean Powers to be represented in the schema

Sicily Sensation

Meanwhile it is revealed that foreign diplomats in Geneva think that British diplomacy towards Italy is two-faced They suggest that, in London, Government spokesmen are emphasising Britain's readiness to help Italy to take part in the patrol of the Mediterranean At Geneva, on the other hand, the British delegates are lined up with France and Soviet Russia, and are placing every obstacle in the way of Italian co-operation It is believed that in a few days the London and not the Geneva view will prevail in Whitehall. However, according to a well-informed correspondent, operating powerfully in the background of Nyon and Geneva meetings, and likely to play a big role in diplomatic developments of the next few weeks is a remarkable "report"—really only a bunch of notes at the moment, which is regarded as throwing for the first time some real light on the basic factors of Italian policy in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Though the facts disclosed in it are sensational my correspondent says that it is regarded by serious and responsible people who have seen it as possibly the first accurate picture of the position with which it deals namely, the situation in Sicily. Apparently its appearance just at this time is due to the fact. I am told, that parts of it seem to have been contributed by military "observers"—in plain language, spies—who had to be in Sicily anyway for the great manoeuvres and picked up a lot of general and, so, to speak "civilian." information on the side As everyone knows, for more than a year reports of 'troubles" in Italy and Sicily have been trickling and sometimes streaming across the frontiers; strikes, anti-war demonstrations agricultural 'revolts," etc. Many were probably exaggerated and it has fairly often happened that owing to the difficulties of those whose business it is to get and pass out the information, the same event has been described by different agents as though it were two or three different events, and in this form published in left-wing newspapers.

Grave Situation

The importance of the latest information contained in the bunch of agents' 'notes" now circulating is that it is confined to Sicily and has apparently been pretty carefully cross-checked. The essential gist of the report as far as I have been able to get from my correspondent is (1) That the situation in Sicily following a terrible harvest and a war-caused disorganisation of the great sulphur mines is agriculturally and industrially disastrous. (2) That the violence of discontent in that island is such that the authorities at Rome judge it necessary to maintain what amounts to an army of occupation in the place. (3) That the collectors of those notes being "unpolitical" agents are not in a position to estimate just how far what they describe as "mob outbreaks" are developed in the sense of a political movement capable of sustained action: but (4) They are in a position to state with uncompromising definiteness, and to stake their reputations on the accuracy of the statement, that the decision as to the time and the place of the Sicilian manoeuvres was at any rate partially based not on external political considerations at all but on the fact that quite large troop movements to Sicilly were in any case going to be necessary and that it was judged desirable to conduct them under cover of the manoeuvres." It is not, apparently, suggested that this was by any means the only or even the original reason for the decision to hold the manoeuvres in Sicily But it is stated that it played a big part in shaping that decision. It is, of course, already known that even at the time of the beginning of the Abyssinian war there was a practically general strike in the Sicilian sulphur mines which appears to have started on the basis of ordinary wage and condition claims and to have fused subsequently with some sort of protest against the departure of men for Abyssinia of which the exact extent and political importance as an "anti-war" movement has never been easy to estimate.

Sulphur Mines Closed

Now it appears that as a result of "disorganisation arising from the war situation and labour unrest," the sulphur mines have had to be closed down This is accounted for by: (1) Failure of local crops, and (2) Combination of the drain of man-power to Abyssinia and Spain. In the nature of things or rather in the nature of the type of agent-military—making this report, there is extremely little in it on the actual social, political and economic con-

(Continued on page 10 Col. 6)

An Italian Sensation

From Our Own Correspondent

IMPENDING APOLOGY?

"The guests numbered two thousand, and as they wended their way to the party their procession through Simla made a sight which must have astonished and *amused*, a casual visitor, and for the townspeople was a source of wondering *entertainment*." (Our italics).

—Bori Bunder Special Correspondent's report of the Viceregal garden party.

* * *

Before breathing its last and merging its identity with that of "the Daily Telegraph," the British conservative newspaper "The Morning Post" published a sensational scoop scored by its Indian correspondent.

According to this enterprising news-hawk, the Zemindars of Bihar told him that they would all go to jail.

Restrain your exclamations of surprise or joy or both. Read on.

* * *

These are the exact words which the aforesaid Zemindars are reported to have collectively uttered in presence of the "Morning Post"—man.

"God will take care of our women and children. We will offer Satyagraha, fill the jails and mingle our blood with the waters of the Ganges."

* * *

We offer no comment but are tempted to ask one question and tell one story.

First, the question: How is it that lynx-eyed and sharp-eared Special correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers miss such an excellent "story"?

* * *

The story is a true story. Once upon a time—to be exact, about 15 years ago—when the Bolshevik bogey had Europe in its grip, a certain London newspaper of great repute specialized in giving blood-curdling details of the horrors which the Communists were said to be perpetrating in Russia. These dispatches were supposed to come from the newspaper's most reliable "Riga correspondent."

It was several years later that an American journalist on returning to the United States exposed the "frame-up". He was the famous "Riga Correspondent" himself, he said and confessed that he had never even seen the Latvian port-town where he was supposed to garner information about Russian horrors from harrassed refugees. He was paid to send convincingly—written "Riga" dispatches from a smutty room in London!

* * *

The moral is this: The spirit of the "Riga Correspondent" is not dead. It may periodically assume new incarnations.

* * *

A suggestion that Sgr. Mussolini has decided to reject the Anglo-French invitation to the Three Power Conference to discuss the withdrawal of volunteers is contained in Il Duce's newspaper, "Popolo d' Italia".

That may be so. But surely such minor rebuffs are not going to discourage sturdy and thick-skinned optimists like the British and French diplomats.

* * *

The financial position of France, says a French Government communique, is sound.

But can that be said of the franc, too?

* * *

The Secretary of the Madras Provincial Khilafat Committee has wired to President Jawaharlal Nehru soliciting his "lead and vigorous action" in organizing powerful All-India resistance to Britain's recent policy in Palestine.

Mr. Jinnah should now protest against such unwarranted interference with the Muslims and their problems on the part of the Congress President.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A COCK-AND-BULL-STORY

The statement made by the spokesman of the Japanese Admiralty regarding the sinking of numerous Chinese fishing junks by Japanese warships, entailing heavy loss of innocent life, can only be accepted, like most statements issuing from official propagandist sources in Japan, with a heavy dose of salt. This spokesman, while not denying the attack on the junks—unlike the London Embassy, which has issued a statement declaring that such an attack was "absolutely impossible"—goes on to justify the barbarity on the ground that earlier during the month some "armed Chinese junks", of a piratical character, had attacked "tenders containing Japanese visiting party causing casualties among Japanese crew", and that the Japanese warships "take appropriate measures when Chinese vessels including junks refuse inspection of Japanese or attack visiting party." Only two questions require to be asked regarding this very credible story. If any Chinese junks—even of a piratical character—did really attack any tenders containing Japanese, did the Japanese Admiralty publish the news of the event and, if so, on what dates? Secondly, was any attempt made by the Japanese destroyer to "inspect" the Chinese fishing junks and did the latter resist such an attempt, before they were sunk? The evidence of German and British eye-witnesses does not go to show that any such thing took place at all! The entire Japanese story must appear to impartial critics as the result of an after-thought, hardly deserving any credence. If Japan wishes to stand well with the world, it is better that her statesmen cultivate a higher regard for international ethical standards.

MEMORABLE WEEK

The reports of the Gandhi Jayanti Week celebrations in the city and elsewhere in the country prove that our anticipation regarding its success have been more than fulfilled. Everywhere the Week has been observed with more than the usual warmth, and the various programmes connected with the event evoked the keenest enthusiasm from all strata of society. Gandhiji, of course, has been the recipient of innumerable felicitations from India and abroad. Among these the greetings sent by the U.P. Legislative Assembly deserve special mention, if only because of their unprecedented nature. Such a message would have been unthinkable a few months ago, and it is thus in itself a measure of the progress the nation has made within a remarkably short period of time. It was again peculiarly appropriate that the Prohibition Era was introduced in the country during this week. The Salem experiment is truly going to be epoch-making in the annals of India, and it hardly needs to be added here that the main drive for the dry campaign comes from Mahatma Gandhi himself.

ARROGANT SPEECH.

Justifying the Secretary of State's acquiescence in the Sugar Convention behind the back of the Indian Legislature, Mr. Dow, the Commerce Secretary to the Government of India, made some observations regarding the Fiscal Convention of 1921 against which an emphatic protest must be made. Mr. Dow said that the Opposition sought to enlarge their powers over the Executive. "They wanted the Government to consult them before negotiating an agreement and abide by their decision. The Convention was that whenever the Legislature and the Government were in agreement over any fiscal matter, the Secretary of State would not over-ride their decision. The proposal of the Opposition meant that the Secretary of State would always abide by the decision of the Legislature. The real position, however, was that the Government was not bound to consult the Legislature." The note of arrogance in the last sentence of Mr. Dow is such as to take one's breath away. One may frankly ask Mr. Dow, if that be the real spirit underlying the Fiscal Convention, why did his Government at all bother to consult the Legislature? Why are he and his colleagues anxious to stage the farce of such consultation and waste the precious time of their Indian colleagues? To mislead the Indian public and Mr. Dow's own countrymen into the belief that theirs is a democratic form of Government? It would be far honester to tell the Legislature and the Indian public bluntly that neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India are under any obligation to the people of this country to take their representatives into any sort of confidence or consultation and that they are going to do what they like. Such unmasked absolutism would be ten times preferable to the present camouflage.

A TRAVESTY.

The Government of India as well as the Secretary of State should note that the people of India are not in a mood, Fiscal Convention or no Fiscal Convention, to tolerate any longer attempts to fetter their political and economic freedom as heretofore. Arrogant reminders to them that they can have no voice in the shaping of their own destinies, but must abide by whatever decisions are made behind their backs, in Whitehall or Simla and Delhi, will not succeed in making them deviate from their determination to achieve their political and economic freedom from all alien control. In this connection we may ask Mr. Dow and men of his class to note and digest the warning words uttered by the late Sir Basil Blackett to Lancashire men, at a meeting held in Liverpool a few years ago: "Nothing but bitterness can flow from any attempt at this date to deny India fiscal freedom." And the "fiscal freedom," he had in view was emphatically not the fiscal freedom which, according to Mr. Dow, India is to be permitted to enjoy only when the Secretary of State or the Government of India deem it necessary to consult the Indian Legislature. That sort of "fiscal freedom" would be a travesty and a constitutional fraud.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

The Government of India may be congratulated on its ban on that pernicious publication, "The Land of the Lingam", though at a late hour. Attention was drawn by us in the columns of this journal not long ago to the filthy character of the contents of this work, in which the author has sought to emulate the example of the notorious Miss Mayo in giving a distorted picture of the people of this country and in holding up the latter to the ridicule of the world. It is to be hoped that the action taken by the Government of India will prove a salutary warning to all foreign writers and publishers, who from pecuniary motives or otherwise seek to besmirch the fair name of Indians.

Mahatma's Message To World

Speakers Lay Stress On "Violent Non-Violence" At London Function

LONDON, October 2.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Friends of India Society under the presidency of Mr. Laurence Housman, in honour of Gandhiji's birthday.

Message To World

The speakers included Dr. A. Wood and Dr. Harold Mann both of whom dwelt on Mahatma Gandhi's message of peace to the world. Dr. Mann stressed that the present need of the world was to adopt Gandhiji's technique of "violent non-violence."

A message from Gandhiji to the meeting was read, and it was resolved to send a message to Mahatma.—Reuter.

BENARES TAKES UP JAPANESE GOODS BOYCOTT

BENARES, October 2.

Mahatma Gandhi's birth-day was celebrated in Benares, by hoisting the National Flag on the Congress House and the holding of a meeting at the Town Hall, where speeches were made praying for Gandhiji's long life and detailing his unique services and sacrifices for India's freedom and his great influence in the country.

The people were urged to boycott Japanese goods in pursuance of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal with a view to helping the Chinese.

Gandhiji's birth-day was also celebrated at the Hindu University under the presidentship of Raja Jwala Prasad, Pro-Vice-Chancellor.—A.P.

NEED OF SELF-INTROSPECTION

Gandhi Jayanti At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 3.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated here last night by a meeting held under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Seth Jamnalal appealed to his audience to study Mahatma Gandhi's principles carefully to follow whatever was possible for the country's freedom.

He added: Self-introspection is necessary for our progress. Let us unite and win independence under Mahatma's leadership.—A.P.

Gandhi Jayanti At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

In connection with the 69th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi a public meeting was held this evening at which speakers explained the significance of the Mahatma's political doctrines and teachings, which made him the greatest man of the present day world. Door to door sale of Khadi Hundis and Khadi was organised by Congress workers Over 15,000 new Congress members were enrolled in the Delhi District.—A. P.

At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, October 2.

The hope that Bengal to a man will demonstrate its love and affection for Mahatma Gandhi, when he visits Calcutta for the ensuing A.I.C.C. meeting was expressed at a public meeting at Shradhanand Park by Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

The meeting was held in connection with Gandhi Jayanti. Several other meetings were also held in different parts of the City.—A.P.

Apostle Of Ahimsa

MADRAS, October 2.

The 69th birth-day of Gandhiji was celebrated to-day throughout the City with great enthusiasm. There was a puja in the morning followed by feeding of the poor. Meetings were held in various parts of the City in the evening when speakers hailed Gandhiji as the greatest apostle of "Ahimsa".—A.P.

At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated here, in pursuance of the Congress President's circular.

Mr. Dhavale, Acting President of the Nagar Congress Committee, presided over a meeting held at Chitnis Park Premier Dr. Khare and the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra were also present at the meeting.

All Municipal schools were closed to-day in honour of Gandhi Jayanti. 600 students of the new English High School came out of the school following the refusal of the authorities to close it. They exhorted the students to participate in the fight for independence, emulating the example of Chinese and Egyptian students.—United Press.

At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated at a meeting at Azad Park this evening. Seth Kedarnath Goenka presiding.

Pandit Indra, Shrimati Satyavati, Mr J. K. Khanna and others spoke, congratulating Gandhi on his 69th birthday and eulogising his services to the country

Meetings were held in several other places of the city.—United Press.

At Surat

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 2.

Surat celebrated Gandhi Jayanti with great enthusiasm as arranged by City Congress Committee. Congress Workers were out for sale of khadi.

MAHATMA AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi is better and came to Wardha for seeing an inmate of his Ashram who is being treated here.—A. P.

NEGUS' FAITH IN LEAGUE

Geneva Will Succeed In Establishing Rule Of Law, He Says

MORAL STRENGTH OF ETHIOPIA'S CAUSE

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

In a note to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations dated September 14th, His Majesty Haile Selassie I states that the Ethiopian Government, a member of the League of Nations, is provisionally refraining from appointing its representative to the present session of the Assembly of the League, whose agenda contains no question of direct concern to Ethiopia. The Permanent Delegate of Ethiopia to the League would, however, be at Geneva throughout the present session in order to inform him whether at any point other arrangements should be made to safeguard the rights and interests of Ethiopia more effectively

The Emperor then protests against the aggression of which Ethiopia has been the victim and against the continued violation of the Covenant, pointing out that the aggressor has redoubled his cruelty to a defenceless people and has multiplied his massacres and deportations. The Ethiopian people, he says are constrained to submit to violence, but in the bottom of their hearts they retain the conviction that force prevails only for a time.

RESISTANCE HARDENS

Despite the claims of the Rome Government, the note states that it is not true that the Italian forces have effectively occupied Ethiopia, still less pacified it. The resistance of the Ethiopian people, both active and passive, it is claimed, is hardening and continuing indefatigably

The note concludes: "Our faith in the League of Nations remains unalterable. Despite our material weakness, the moral strength of our cause sustains us, and we are convinced that a day will come when the League of Nations will succeed in promoting the liberation of our country and in helping it to recover. It will thus have restored the rule of law which is the essential foundation of peace."

This communication was circulated on September 14th to the Council and to the members of the League of Nations.

'War-Anywhere'?

A RIP VAN WINKLE!

German National Prizeman Emerges From His Tibetan Mission After 4 Years

SRINAGAR, Oct. 3.

Filchner, who has been awarded a German National prize, arrived here from Leh accompanied by Haack. Twenty-five miles outside Srinagar, Filchner was greeted by Count Podewils Durniz, the German Consul-General in Calcutta, who had been sent by the Reich specially to greet him.

Filchner and Haack were both dressed in rags. Filchner was in peasant costume with a big brown woollen cap, a black leather jerkin and long Tibetan beige boots. Despite the fact that he had broken a neckbone, he was in excellent spirits.

Count Podewils informed him that he had been granted the German National Science Prize of 100,000 marks, which seemed to completely daze him. Count Podewils congratulated him on behalf of Herr Hitler and other leading Germans.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Filchner expressed his gratitude for all the British authorities who, he stated, had gone out of their way to help him during his lengthy mission. He began asking questions regarding the world of the living to which he was returning after four years. He asked anxiously "Is there a war anywhere?" He also asked "How is my daughter?" He had not received any news from his daughter for four years.

After buying necessary clothing, Filchner will proceed to Dehra Dun on October 6.—A.P.

RELEASE SURAT RIOT PRISONERS

Muslim Society Deputation To Await On Home Minister

SURAT, (By Mail).

The President, Surat Muslim Society, writes:—

The Surat Muslim Society has been organised under the Chairmanship of Nawab Sahib of Belha.

The Society's deputation consisting of ten members will wait upon the Hon. Home Minister and other Ministers on Monday October 4 at Poona and will request to release the Muslim Riot prisoners and put forward other grievances for the welfare of the Muslims of Surat.

Strategy Behind Palestine Plot

Protection Of Dominant Suez Position

Major Ormsby-Gore Stresses Military Importance

(BY CLARENCE K. STREIT.)

Wireless to "The New York Times."

GENEVA, Sept. 5.

Strategic considerations, some well-informed circles here believe, had much to do with the Royal Commission's Palestine partition proposal and the British Government's prompt acceptance of it, and are likely to have much to do with its future in the League of Nations Council session opening Friday.

The major strategic aim they attribute to the British is their protection of their dominant position at Suez by converting Mount Carmel and Haifa practically into an "eastern Gibraltar," garrisoned mainly by Jews, and by developing the corridor between Jaffa and Jerusalem into a strong military and air base under a permanent British mandate.

The minutes of the recent secret Palestine session of the Mandates Commission published yesterday make only the most discreet general allusions to the British strategic problem in the Eastern Mediterranean raised by Italy's Conquest of Ethiopia. They throw considerable light, however, on this question both by the information given regarding Britain's military plans for the corridor and the estimate of Jews as soldiers and Haifa as a base and by the doubt regarding the partition plan's origin that the examination leaves.

ORMSBY-GORE CITES ORIGIN.

Denying that the partition proposal originated with either the British or Palestine Government, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his first statement to the Mandates Commission, according to the minutes, said that the Royal Commission, "while in Palestine was seeking solutions of the problem strictly within the existing mandate."

He added that "it was only toward the end of its stay in Palestine that hints—I cannot put it higher than that—were thrown out to the commission by individuals that it was worthwhile considering—and the hints came both from Jews and from Arabs privately to individual members of the commission—whether a solution on the lines of partition was not worth exploring, and the more they thought about such a solution, so I was told by all the commissioners, the more that solution crystallized in their minds, but it was not until they came home that they began to elaborate and examine the question."

"I want to make it quite clear," he went on, "that at no stage did they consult me or did I consult them."

The minutes indicate that some of the commissioners found this statement hard to swallow. Thus, Commissioner Rappard later pointed "to the general surprise that the (partition) idea had arisen not out of the inquiry which had been carried out but out of the Royal Commission's discussions."

Commissioner Palacios went further and said that "it would appear that the idea of such a highly important proposal had arisen spontaneously as if by magic * * * yet it was difficult to believe that a scheme which had stirred public opinion to such an extent and awakened historical world ambitions was devoid of deep foundations and really had been stumbled on accidentally. What, therefore, were the real reasons for the proposal?"

STRATEGY OF PLAN STRESSED.

In Zurich during recent Zionist and Jewish Agency discussions of this proposal one heard much talk, particularly in the corridors, explaining the origin of the partition plan as partly due to strategic reasons. One heard Palestine Zionists favourable to partition say that the present mandate exposes Britain greatly, since it allows Italy to play the Arabs against them and keeps on Britain a heavy burden for maintaining order while handicapping her in arming the Jews.

By the creation of a small Jewish State in an Arab world, it was said, Britain would free herself from League supervision there. Also she would shift much of her present burden to the Jews, who then could and would have to arm and defend themselves, presumably with the help of Jews in America and elsewhere.

The British, who keep a mandate by this plan over Haifa—which has Mount Carmel and the Jewish State behind it and Palestine's only deep-sea harbour before it—could thus hope to convert it virtually into an eastern Gibraltar defended and garrisoned, therefore, by the whole Jewish State, which in turn would greatly depend on the British Haifa naval base for its security.

According to the minutes, both the commission and Mr. Ormsby-Gore pleaded the Palestine military problem almost entirely as one of keeping peace between the Jews and Arabs.

STRESSES MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

After explaining from this view-point the need of the proposed permanent British mandate for holy places Mr. Ormsby-Gore added, according to the minutes:

"If we are to be permanently responsible for Jerusalem and its neighbourhood as well as Nazareth we must, I think, have Jerusalem and the country lying between it and the sea, including Ramle and Lydda, if only because they happen to be the present cantonments and headquarters of British troops and air force. All our equipment is there. The airdrome is there. The principal railway junction in Palestine is there. It is a base which will enable us to carry out our responsibilities."

According to good information, he told the commission "off the record" that the one object of this corridor is to assure the British Army adequate passage from the sea to the hills. Later, according to the minutes, he said, "If the League agreed, Britain would maintain in the Jerusalem area substantial British forces," mentioning this in arguing that Arab knowledge of this fact would help end the danger of an Arab invasion of the Jewish State.

Dealing with the same problem he said at another time, according to the minutes, "If the Arabs were likely to be formidably armed and well disciplined with a considerable army of organized troops and if the Jewish State had no army and no troops the situation would be dangerous—but I do not think that is going to be the position."

SAY JEWS HAVE ORGANIZED.

He then said that the Jews had not reacted against Arab aggression in the past from incapability but from the "most wonderful restraint", adding that "the Jews themselves have already organized * * * military organizations. They have now organized a large number of their young men. Again, many of them have arms, which have been brought in somehow, and of course the moment the Jews have their own State they will have very good arms.

"The idea that the Arabs would have an easy time if they attempted to violate the frontiers of the Jewish State, however they were defined," he went on, "is one which I think we can regard as unlikely."

Lauding Jewish industrial and scientific capacities and treating the Arabs as "guerrilla fighters," he left the impression that he considers the conflict between them would be one between modern and ancient warfares.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore also stressed the alliance treaties Britain intends to have with both the Jewish and Arab States would include the provision drawn from the Iraq treaty by which in event of war or the imminent menace of it each State would be obliged to furnish Britain on their territory "all the facilities and assistance in their power, including the use of railways, rivers, ports, airdromes and means of communication."

Of Haifa, which he called "the most difficult problem of all, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, after pointing out that Jews and Arabs were equally numerous there, said:

"Haifa is the commercial capital of Palestine. It has the one really good harbour. It is the terminus of the pipeline to Iraq where ships not only take oil but will in due course undoubtedly call for refueling.

"It is also—we may as well face the fact—the strategical key to Palestine. It is the headquarters of Palestine's railway system and the railway workshops are there. It is Transjordan's port and the bulk of traffic in and out of Palestine passes through it. . . . It is perfectly clear that a special regime will have to be established in Haifa."

Non-Intervention To Continue

But No Withdrawal Of Foreign Volunteers

GENEVA, Oct. 3.

The resolution on Spain was defeated in the League Assembly.

HOW THEY VOTED

Portugal and Albania voted against the Spain resolution. Fourteen states including South Africa abstained from voting.

Why It Was Lost

The resolution was lost owing to the absence of unanimity required under the rules of procedure.

They Did Not Vote

The following states abstained from voting on the Spain resolution:—South Africa, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Panama, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution on Spain is as follows:—

"If the complete withdrawal of Non-Spanish combatants in Spain cannot be obtained soon by diplomatic action started by certain Powers, then the members of the League will consider ending the policy of Non-Intervention, declares the resolution in regard to the Spanish appeal, agreed to by the Drafting Committee. The resolution regrets that Non-Intervention Committee has failed and recognises that the foreign army corps in Spain represent intervention in Spanish affairs."—Reuter.

MOSCOW DENIES

MOSCOW, October 3.

A denial of the report that the Soviet had written to the Non-Intervention Committee demanding opening of Spanish land frontiers for the supply of munitions is issued by the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(By Zandhyala)

What is wrong with Wall Street? This is the question anxiously discussed in financial circles this week. Whatever the cause may be, all the leading industrials suffered a heavy and precipitous fall. U. S. steel, the barometer of the New York Stock Exchange, as Tata Steel Deferred in the local Stock Exchange, touched a new low level of 79 dols., against the high level of 120 dols. a couple of months ago. Under its leadership, all the other scrips without an exception suffered heavily, and created a panic in the minds of many. Operators, who, swayed by robust optimism, predicted the biggest boom in history only a few months ago, turned very pessimistic and despondent.

Causes Of Crisis

What are the causes of such a panic? Fears are mainly responsible for decline. The whole market is under a hallucination. The statement of President Roosevelt that the disproportionate rise in prices of manufactured goods and primary commodities should be checked, gave the first blow to the market. The labour troubles created by C. I. O. under the leadership of John L. Lewis which disorganised the whole industry, gave the second blow. A third blow was given again by President Roosevelt by his persistent endeavours to reform the Supreme Court, and his statement that he would press for social legislation programme. Reports of the convening of a special session of the Congress early next month gave another setback. The final blow was given by the Sino-Japanese war. It is apprehended in many quarters that Washington may be entangled in the Far Eastern conflict. Any attempt of the U. S. A. to take joint action with European Powers against Japan, would naturally cause dislocation in trade relations between the two countries, thus causing a diminution in exports and weakness in commodity prices, which on Gold basis, are now at the lowest point in history.

Further the election of Mr. Douglas as President of the Securities Exchange Commission has not been viewed with equanimity by most of the operators in Wall Street. He is believed to have very definite views about curbing speculative activity. Many operators fear that he would insist on cash transactions in the market.

To add to this, Government's huge expenditure programme, and the slow turn towards the need for more taxes, naturally led to fears of a taxation on investments of foreigners in U. S. A. Above all that old-time devil, uncertainty, uncertainty about laws and about Government policies—is primarily responsible for the chaotic conditions prevailing to-day in New York.

Pessimism Not Justified

But a careful examination of the industrial conditions in the country, and a proper analysis of the various forces which brought about an economic recovery in the past few years, do not justify the present pessimism prevailing in the financial circles. The efforts of President Roosevelt to rejuvenate the agriculturists financially, by a higher price level for all primary commodities, laid solid foundations for the industrial recovery in the country. His endeavours are still in the direction of integrating the various economic forces, so as to allow a greater industrial progress based on sure foundations of higher agricultural prices, and with a proper adjustment between industry and agriculture.

The U. S. Administration, as can be seen from a recent act of reduction in New York Federal Reserve Bank rate, attempts to perpetuate the cheap money policy which is a "sine qua non" for accelerating the pace of industrial progress. Further the recent release of 300 dols. million of sterilised gold for currency purposes, and the possibilities of further de-sterilisation of Gold, should give an indication of potentialities of inflation. Money is cheap and credit is relaxed considerably. The latest earning figures of the leading industrials do not justify the pessimism regarding business indices in the next few months

There is therefore no tangible factor to hold responsible for the existing state of affairs, except the fears most of which are purely imaginary. President Roosevelt who strains every nerve to devise means of securing greater powers and greater happiness to his countrymen by various measures like the New Deal and the control schemes, and who spares no effort in trying to put them in execution, would never allow another economic blizzard to have a grip over his country. It may take a pretty long time for the markets to recover from the rude shock, but those who "hold the baby" with patience will never go unrewarded.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 6.)

from which he to-day claims loyalty.

The explanations given by the Chief Scout for his recent utterances have convinced nobody. Not even the B. P Associations which demand disaffiliation. The artificial and propagandist attempts of certain parties to explain through newspapers, pamphlets and radio talks have added fuel to the fire of indignation caused by the most unmistaken remarks uttered by the Chief Scout. Even the official organ of the B. P. Association in Madras has to confess "These remarks have since been confirmed in his explanation." (Page 121. "South India Boy Scout." May and June 1937).

It is only in Bombay city that certain Scout Commissioners published a declaration of faith in their Chief—and I reliably understand that some of them were not over keen to do so—and that with disastrous results The B. P. officials in Madras do not at all seem to have favoured this unfortunate course taken by their Bombay brothers as is evident, from the following passage in the "South Indian Boy Scout" (Page 145. July 1937). The Provincial Secretary of Madras writes:

"A new feature was introduced at the instance of Mr. Hogg, Deputy Chief Scout Executive Commissioner for India, to get what is called a "declaration of faith" in Lord Baden-Powell, signed by Indian Scouters, during the momentous controversy. This experiment has been tried, with what unfortunate results, we know. In Bombay, on a wide scale where several commissioners signed such Declarations and published them. . . . . I must confess that I did not encourage Mr. Hogg to initiate any such move in this Presidency, nor did our Assistant Provincial Commissioner."

No clear proof is needed that even some of the highest officials of the B P Movement are not prepared to absolve the Chief Scout of his responsibility for having uttered such irresponsible statements

It is too much to expect that Indian Scouts will owe any loyalty to one who has done enough to shake the confidence of even those who were once loyal to him.

China Indicts Japan Before League

Breach Of Convention, Paris Peace Pact And Nine-Power Treaty

TOKIO "OUT TO DESTROY BODY POLITIC AND CIVILISATION OF CHINA"

GENEVA (By Air Mail.)

Invoking Articles 10, 11, and 17 of the Covenant of the League, the Chinese Government, on September 12th, appealed to the Council to advise "upon such means and take such action as may be appropriate and necessary for the situation under the said articles."

APPEAL TO LEAGUE

The Chinese Government asks the League to take cognisance of the fact, "that Japan has invaded China and is continuing the invasion with all her army, navy and air forces."

CHINESE NOTE

The Chinese note, which was submitted by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, First Delegate of China to the Assembly, goes on to say that the appeal under Article 17 of the Covenant (dispute with a non-member State) was made without prejudice to the continuing validity and binding effect of all the decisions hitherto taken by the Assembly and the Council in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The Chinese Government supplied a statement supplementary to the one submitted on August 30th outlining the facts of the present situation, and requested that the statement be submitted to the Members of the League and also to the Advisory Committee set up under the Assembly resolution of February 24th, 1933

These facts, as outlined in the Chinese notes, refer to the opening of hostilities on July 7th, when the Japanese troops, at the Luckouchiao railway junction, near Peiping, held illegal manoeuvres which culminated in an allegation that a Japanese soldier was missing, accompanied by a demand that Japanese troops should be admitted to enter the adjacent city of Wanping to conduct a search. As the demand was refused by the Chinese authorities, the Japanese opened an attack on the city with infantry and artillery forces, thus compelling the Chinese garrison to offer resistance.

Further incidents in the conflict were described, including the Chinese Government's proposal for a mutual withdrawal of troops the efforts made to reach a peaceful settlement through the Chinese local authorities, and a Chinese proposal to accept a settlement of the conflict by any means known to international law or treaties, such as direct negotiations, good offices, mediation and arbitration.

NINE-POWER TREATY.

In a note to the Powers signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty the Chinese Government, on July 16th, drew these Governments' attention to the invasion of North China by large Japanese military forces, which it regarded as a clear violation of China's sovereignty, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty, the Paris Peace Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations. At the same time, China reaffirmed her readiness to settle her differences with Japan by any of the pacific means known to international law or treaties. In spite of these efforts, the Chinese note points out that further demands were made by the Japanese Embassy on July 17th, asking that the Central Chinese Government should not interfere with local negotiations nor make military preparations of any kind. On the same day, the Tokyo War Office made representations to the Chinese Ministry of War against the entry of Chinese reinforcements into the Hopei Province, even for defensive purposes, and threatened grave consequences if the demand was not complied with

ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

Finally the Japanese army, on July 26th, presented an ultimatum to the Chinese local authorities demanding the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Peiping and its vicinity, but, before the expiration of the time-limit fixed by the ultimatum, launched a big offensive, wantonly destroying Chinese civilian lives and property, including many educational and cultural institutions.

CHINA'S CHARGE-SHEET.

After describing the operation of Japanese armed forces in and around Shanghai, the note concludes that the following facts are brought out "most clearly, truthfully and indisputably:

"(1) Japanese armed forces have invaded China's territory, and are extensively attacking Chinese positions by land, sea and air, in Central as well as North China. It is thus a case of aggression pure and simple.

"(2) China is exercising her natural right of self-defence, the failure of all other means of repelling violence having compelled her to resort to force, which is contrary to China's wish.

"(3) Japan's present action in China is the continuation of her aggressive programme started in Manchuria in September 1931. Japan has now occupied the Peiping-Tientsin area and is bent upon extension of her occupation to the whole of North China and domination of other regions in spite of all her assurances that she has no territorial designs on this country. She is attempting to destroy all the work of reconstruction which the Chinese nation has so steadily and assiduously undertaken during the last ten years.

"(4) In thus deliberately disturbing the peace of the Far East, Japan has violated the fundamental principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Using war as an instrument of national policy and ignoring all the pacific means for the settlement of international controversies, she has violated the Paris Peace Pact of 1928. Acting contrary to her pledge to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, she has violated the Nine-Power Treaty concluded at Washington in 1922."

FURTHER INDICTMENT.

In the supplementary note of September 12th which accompanied the appeal to the Council the Chinese Government draws attention: (1) to the military and political aspects of the question; (2) to Japan's declaration of the naval blockade of August 25th against Chinese shipping from Shanghai to a point to the south of Swatow; (3) the Japanese bombing of Red Cross units; (4) indiscriminate Japanese attacks on non-combatants; and (5) the wanton destruction of educational and cultural institutions.

In conclusion, the note says that "what the Japanese armed forces have done on the Chinese territory in the last two weeks shows clearly that Japan is determined to extend her aggressive action to the length and breadth of this country, with the object, as the Japanese themselves have admitted, of destroying the body politic of China and wiping out the very civilisation of the Chinese nation, thereby realising Japan's long-cherished dream of continental conquest."

Finally, the Chinese memorandum averse "that the Japanese armed forces in invading China's territory show an utter disregard for all rules of international law, all provisions of treaties, and all precepts of humanity Law and morality give place to violence and anarchy Intoxicated by the lust for conquest the invader is bent upon ruthless slaughter and wanton destruction. The lives of four hundred and fifty million people are at stake; the civilisation and the security of the whole world are in the balance."

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

BARODA, Oct. 3.

It is reported from Surat that the managing committee of the Anjuman Islam Society at its recent meeting resolved to support the prohibition scheme of the Bombay Government. It congratulated the Congress Cabinet for launching this programme and urged the Muslims to give their wholehearted support in action.—United Press.

BARODA WILL CO-OPERATE

Premier Kher To Visit City For Prohibition Talks

BARODA, Oct. 3.

The "Prajamandal", organ of the Baroda State Prajamandal, publishes that the Baroda Government would co-operate with the Bombay Government in its programme of prohibition, in view of the fact that its operations would be near State territories, in Wagra and Jambusar talukas in Gujarat

It is learnt that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, is arriving here on October 21.—United Press.

RIGHT TO CRITICISE CONGRESS MINISTERS

Mahatma's Letter To Socialists' Official

CALICUT, Oct. 2.

Mr. E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party and Organising Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has received the following letter from Gandhiji in reply to his letter bring to the Mahatma's notice the search carried on by the police for a proscribed book:

My dear Nambudripad,

I have your letter. It is right that you have written to the Premier But before doing so you should have written to the police authorities and gone step by step. Don't expect that from top to bottom permanent service is angelic Why do you say you cannot condemn even the bad actions of Congress Ministers? I think it is not only a right but a duty for any Congressman to openly criticise the acts of Congress officials, no matter however highly placed they may be. The criticism has got to be courteous and well-informed."—United Press.

U. P. COUNCIL PASSES SALARIES BILL

LUCKNOW, Oct. 2.

The U. P. Council passed the U. P. Legislature (officers salaries) Bill as originally passed by the Assembly, thus obviating the necessity of calling a joint session of the two Houses.

It will be recalled that Assembly had allowed Rs. 2,000 annually for the Deputy Speaker, and Rs. 1,000 for the Deputy President, but the Council reduced the Deputy Speaker's salary to Rs. 1,000. The Assembly rejected this amendment and returned the Bill to the Council.

AGRA TENANCY BILL.

The Council passed the Agra Tenancy (amendment) Bil and the U. P. Stay of Proceedings (Revenue Courts) (Amendments) Bill and postponed the consideration of the U. P. Agriculturists Relief (amendment) Bill. The Council adjourned until October 5.—A.P

CONGRESS WORK IN FRONTIER

Abdul Ghaffar Khan To Tour Districts: Mahatma's Programme

ABBOTTABAD, Oct. 1.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who had gone to Kashmir a few days ago for a change after his continued illness, has returned to Abbottabad He had attacks of fever again during his stay in Kashmir. The Khan Sahib is now feeling better, though considerably weak.

TOUR IN DISTRICTS.

In spite of indisposition he is undertaking an intensive tour of various districts from to-day with a view to organise the Congress Committee and enroll members. From the 1st to 6th October he tours Hazara district, 7th to 8th Mardhan district and on 9th, 10th and 11th, Peshawar district.

The programme has undergone much change in view of Pandit Jawaharlal's flying visit to the province, after his visit to the Punjab, during the second week of October

Preparations are being made everywhere to accord warm reception to the Congress on the occasion of his first visit to the Frontier Province.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Gandhiji, it is understood, is coming to the Frontier towards the close of October.

With the Assembly session over, many prominent Congress workers and office-bearers are free from legislative work from to-day and the province will launch a raging campaign of enrolling members, organising Congress Committees and Red-Shirt volunteers.

Great zeal has been evinced in this work owing to the forthcoming visit of Pandit Jawaharlal and Mahatma Gandhi which the Frontier Pathans are eagerly looking forward to.—United Press.

Rs. 15,400 FOR HARIJAN FUND

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

Mrs. Rameshwari Brijlal Nehru addressed the Rajkot public in the Rashtriya Shala compound yesterday when a purse amounting to Rs. 15,400 was presented to her. This is the Harijan purse or the Daridranarayan Zoli. The collections include from all over Kathiawar. They embrace the princes' contributions as well as the mite of the poor widow and the poor Harijan.

In introducing her to the audience, Miss Sushila Pai referred to her various services in the cause of the women's uplift..

Messrs. Thakkar Bapa, Chhaganlal Joshi and Jethalal Joshi spoke.

A crowded programme is drawn up for Mrs. Nehru upto October 16. She will address the annual function of the Local Seva Sangha.

H. H. the Maharaja Rana Saheb presided over the prize distribution gathering at the Bhavsinhji High School, Porbandar, on the 27th September last.

OBJECT OF EDUCATION

Kumarappa's Address At Kovvur Conference

KOVVUR, Sept. 30.

Addressing the Adult Education Conference held here, Mr. J C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, observed that education, which attended only to the intellectual development leaving aside the physical, moral and spiritual aspects, would only produce monstrosities. If the aim was true education of the masses, they had to attend to all faculties at one and the same time.

Continuing he said that when education was looked upon in this light mass education could only be carried on when they had men and women of the right type living amongst the masses all the hours of the day and setting an example for those around to follow. Such education did not need much financing.

The speaker pointed out that, since the Congress Ministries came into being, there had been a good deal of discussion as to the line which true education should take.

WHAT SELF-SUPPORTING MEANS

Referring to the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kumarappa said what Gandhiji meant by saying that "education should be made self-supporting", was not that each year of the child must be paid by the products that the child made in that year. It had a much wider significance, not in terms of money only, but in terms of future services rendered by the child as a well-trained citizen. The central idea of this scheme was that intellectual development should be attained through vocational training.

He stressed the fact that, in adult education, it was more important to teach the villager the art of living rather than the art of reading

Concluding Mr. Kumarappa said that educational system had to be so devised as to teach people to produce efficiently and to consume discriminately. The system might be a charge on the State; but if the products of true education imparted turned out to be worthy citizens, the expenditure incurred would be justified a hundred-fold.—United Press.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION WITHDRAWN

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

After a heated debate lasting for two hours the resolution of no-confidence moved by a councillor against Mr Samiulla Khan, President of the Nagpur Municipality, was withdrawn at a meeting specially held this morning.

The no-confidence motion was a direct sequel to the President's alleged high-handed conduct in dealing with a requisition by some members for convening a special meeting to discuss the question of tenders for certain construction work. The President in the course of his explanation pointed out that his conduct was perfectly in order and he did not exceed his powers.—United Press.

"Students Can Not Be Active Politicians"

But They May Sympathise With A Political Party, Says Gandhiji

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

A college student of Bangalore writes:

"I have read your articles in "Harijan" and I request you to let me know your opinion on students taking part in strikes like Andamans Day, Abattoir Day, etc."

Whilst I have pleaded for the removal of restrictions on the speech and movements of students, I am not able to support political strikes or demonstrations. Students should have the greatest freedom of expression and of opinion. They may openly sympathize with any political party they like. But in my opinion they may not have freedom of action whilst they are studying. A student cannot be an active politician and pursue his studies at the same time. It is difficult to draw hard and fast lines at the time of big national upheavals. Then they do not strike or, if the word 'strike' can be used in such circumstances, it is a wholesale strike; it is a suspension of studies. Thus what may appear to be an exception is not one in reality.

ISSUE CLARIFIED.

As a matter of fact the question such as the correspondent has raised should not arise in the Congress Provinces. For there can be no curb which the best mind of the students will not willingly accept. The majority of them are, must be, Congress-minded. They may not do anything that would embarrass the Ministries. If they struck, they would do so because the Ministers wanted them to. But I cannot conceive of Congress Ministers wanting them to strike except when the Congress is no longer in office, and when the Congress declares, maybe, a non-violent active war against the Government of the day. And even then, I should think that to invite students in the first instance to suspend their studies for strikes would be tantamount to a declaration of bankruptcy. If the people in general are with the Congress for any demonstration in the nature of strikes, students will be left alone except as a last resort. During the last war the students were not the first to be called out but they were the last, so far as I recollect, and then only college students.

I would like the correspondent to read or re-read my note on a schoolmaster's letter in the "Harijan" of 18th September. He will find therein my position regarding the political liberty of students and schoolmasters.

But another correspondent writes in connection with it:

"If we allow paid State officials, teachers and others to participate in politics, it would become a hell. No Government could be carried on, if their policies are subjected to debates among Government or other State officials who have to carry them out. Your desire that national hopes, desires and ideas of patriotism should have free play is of course proper. But I fear your article is likely to be misunderstood unless you make your position quite clear."

NEED FOR VOLUNTARY DISCIPLINE

I had thought that my position was quite clear. Where there is a national Government there is rarely any friction between it and its officials or the students. My note guards itself against all indiscipline. What the schoolmaster resents, and rightly, is espionage and suppression of free thought which has been the rule of the day hitherto Congress Ministers themselves are of the people and from the people. They have no secrets. They are expected to be in personal touch with every public activity including the student mind. They have at their disposal the whole of the Congress machinery which, as the interpreter of the popular will, is surely more than the law, the police and the military Those who have not that machinery to back them are spent bullets. For those Ministers who have the Congress at their back, the law, the police and the military may be said to be a useless appendage. And the Congress is nothing if it is not an embodiment of discipline. Therefore with the Congress in power there should be voluntary, not forced, discipline everywhere.

NO WOLF & LAMB PARTNERSHIP

Mr. Walchand On India's Economic Future

Interviewed by the "United Press" on his return to Bombay after his long European tour, Mr. Walchand Hirachand said he came into contact with many businessmen in different parts of the world. He, as Vice-President, was present at the Ninth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin. He drew pointed attention to the desire of modern European States to become self-sufficient in economic and financial matters. It was, therefore, necessary that India should regard herself and her requirements from the point of view of being self-contained and as such playing an important part in the economic world of to-day.

"SUICIDAL."

Looked at from this point of view, said Mr. Walchand, any attempt at the present advancing stage of our national and economic life to devise means for utilising the resources and the requirements of the country on the basis of a partnership between Indian and non-Indian interests, particularly under the disguise of Empire partnership, would be suicidal. As was well-known, the British Government now sought a solution of our economic problems along partnership lines, but Mr. Walchand hoped that India would never give up her rights to a control of the factors affecting her economic destiny. Indian control of an economic enterprise had always meant that the enterprise should be owned, managed and controlled by Indians and for any enterprise entitled to be called Indian, it should be made compulsory to satisfy the above definition of the term.

In the light of his economic creed sketched above, Mr. Walchand deprecated the attempts made in the Indian Insurance Bill to maintain for the Britishers their foothold in the Insurance field. He also scouted the mentality behind the recent suggestion of a partnership between England and India in the field of shipping on the basis of companies financed by joint British and Indian capital. Such proposed partnership, in his opinion, would be like an association of the wolf with the lamb with disastrous consequences to the latter.

In conclusion, Mr. Walchand hoped that the days when dust could be thrown into the eyes of the intelligent Indian public by interested Britishers were gone for good and that nationalist India would not rest content until the country came to occupy its rightful place in the economic commercial world of to-day.—United Press

The Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Arthur Moore, Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon and Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub on Saturday.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A BROTHER IN THE LORD.

At this moment the steps of Lord Winter were heard outside. Felton sprang to his feet and listened intently at the door. The baron was only passing, but when the sound of his steps had disappeared Felton found it most advisable to retire. Milady waited impatiently, for she did not doubt for an instant that Felton would return in the course of the day. A few hours later the door opened, and Felton entered, his face much agitated.

"Listen," he said in a low voice. "The baron has just told me a frightful story about you. I have known you only for four days, whereas I have loved him for four years. I may therefore well hesitate between you. I must get clear as to this affair. To-night, after twelve, I will come to you to hear the truth."

"No, Felton, no, my brother," said Milady, "you must not bring ruin on yourself for my sake. I am lost, give me a weapon and let me die!"

THE PERSECUTOR

"Be silent, madame," cried Felton, "do not speak like that!" Milady promised at last to do nothing until she had seen him again, but he had to promise in return to bring the weapon she desired with him

In the afternoon a board was placed over the grating in the door. Lord Winter feared that his prisoner might endeavour to seduce the sentinels who kept watch outside the door.

Milady sat listening to the various changes of the guard; the last relief was at midnight, and ten minutes later Felton entered.

"I have nothing to confide to a man who does not keep his word," said Milady when Felton refused to give her the promised weapon. "You may leave; I will not talk."

"Here is the knife, then," Felton said reluctantly, handing Milady the weapon. She examined it carefully, and then returned it with the remark:

"Well, this is fine and good steel. You are a faithful, friend, Felton."

Science and Industry

ELECTRIC FENCE TO KEEP OFF CATTLE

Farmers the world over may be interested in a new method of fencing now being demonstrated at agricultural shows in England.

A single strand of wire, supported by light stakes, is run round the area to be fenced and charged with electricity from a 6-volt battery capable of electrifying fifteen miles of wire. Cattle touching the wire, especially with their damp noses, experience a mild shock and quickly learn to stand clear. It is said that shock have such a respect for the "live" wire that even when it has been removed they are loath to cross the line.

As the fencing can easily be moved and put up anywhere, it is especially suitable for rotational grazing and costs little more than a quarter that of ordinary boundary fencing. It should therefore be welcome in countries having wide areas to be fenced.

Curtains Made Of Paper

Curtains can now be made of paper. Or, to be more precise, the actual material of these new inventions is a cellulose fibre. This has, as a matter of fact, been developed specially for the purpose mentioned.

The resulting curtains, it is claimed, resist shrinking tendencies. In addition, they do not fade easily or get wet merely because the atmosphere is damp.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

SOYA BEAN FOR INDIA

Important Industrial And Dietic Values

(BY C. L. PATEL.)

Ever since the All-India Grammya Uddoyogh Sangh, Wardha, commenced its benefaction research work into diet problem of Indians, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, to find out a food article that would supply maximum energy at the minimum cost, Soya Bean has attracted pointed attention of the public. Soya Bean is an agricultural product of great importance and is not altogether a new article for India. Some centuries ago Soya Bean were produced in large quantity in India. As an article of food it has very high, easily digestable, nutritive qualities. It occupies unique position in the Industrial field as well. The heading "Soya Bean the Key of Prosperity" is not at all exaggerated. A little further study will convince that Soya Bean is the only article out of which so many articles could be manufactured with great advantage.

Soya Bean as an article of food could be used to make about 300 delicious preparations, including Dal, Roti, Vegetable, Milk, Curd, Coffee, Oil etc., etc.

BEST FOOD.

Mahatmaji has observed at one place after experiments that "Soya Bean" is the best amongst the articles of food we know.

Soya Bean as stated above occupies unique position in the industrial field. So many articles can be manufactured with its use and those interested in Industries large or small, would be well advised to refer to a book on Soya Bean by the Baroda State Food Survey Officer, or to the Editor, Industrial India, the monthly journal of the Association for the Development of the Swadeshi Industries, Delhi However, I give hereunder a piece of news recently published in the press in this connection, which speaks of the great importance of Soya Bean in Nation Building.

"The Soya Bean was a vast product in China in the year 2838 B.C., and last year the United States grew 39,000,000 bushels in their own soil. The link in this is the slowness of man to appreciate the usefulness of the Soya Bean, for it is only in recent years that it has been introduced to American farmers."

VARIETY OF USES.

"Soya Bean has a variety of uses both for Industrial and food purposes and contains starches and proteins, also materials for making plastics, cheese and oils."

"It is the most ancient food plant, and the U S. farmers are making a wise, if not prolonged, move by adopting this ancient "Tung Tree" and experimenting with the many uses to which the Bean product can be applied."

"There are very few plants that possesses multiple uses, and man is for ever investigating for synthetic materials when the demand of their country exceeds home production In this direction the Soya Bean is a great asset.—U.F.S."

Farmers have special attraction for the cultivation of Soya Bean. Unlike the other plants, Soya Bean take nitrogen from air and store it in land making it more fertile. Soya Bean plants could be used with advantage as green manure and make best food for milching cattle, increasing milk and improving the quality also.

Many articles have appeared in press on Soya Bean, Mahatma Gandhi has written a series of articles in "Harijan" praising it. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda sowed it personally in a piece of land to encourage its cultivation in his state and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has begun to distribute free seeds. Here is the golden opportunity for those who are in search of schemes and plans, particularly the Provincial Governments to work in the right direction for the economic uplift of the masses by distributing free literature and seeds of Soya Bean to encourage and increase the Soya Bean cultivation in India.

DISTILLATION OF INDIAN COAL

At a recent meeting of the Institution of Chemists (India) Dr H. K. Sen, Director of the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, read an interesting paper on the low temperature distillation of Indian coal.

He laid special stress on the coking of coal and the recovery and utilisation of its by-products, especially in view of the very meagre coal reserves of India

He described a simple plant which could distil 50 maunds of coal at a time with less than 10 per cent. its weight of coke as fuel, recovering as products of manufacture 40 maunds of soft coke 9 gallons of water-free tar of valuable composition and slightly over 10,000 cubic feet of coal gas of over 150 B T. U Calorific value on an average. The gas could, moreover, be said to be used for power production or utilised partly or wholly for the distillation of other coal itself, cutting down the use of coke altogether

The coke produced contained 12-16 per cent. of volatile matters as is characteristic of low temperature cokes, but burned practically smokelessly on an ample grating. The lighting of this coke in a domestic oven was extremely easy and was unattended with any of the inconveniences associated with coal or coke firing

In a small unit, the process, he said, was well adapted to the production of coal gas in schools, colleges and technical research establishments Such a plant was working daily at the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, and units were capable of being built which could serve the need of villages where coal was already finding use, both with regard to lighting and fuel He calculated that as the cost of 1,000 cubic feet of gas was no more than 10 as its importance as power for the electrification of small towns and villages could not be over-estimated.

TALKING TYPEWRITER

With the aid of an ingenious "talking typewriter" recently invented mute persons will be able to "speak". The keys of the machine, when they are struck rapidly, actuate a sound film that reproduces the typed syllables through a loud-speaker The keys of the machine represent elementary speech sounds and a space key, similar to that found on ordinary typewriters. allows the user to separate words and sentences. It is said that after practice a speechless operator can carry on a normal, intelligible conversation.

NEW TYPE OF TELEPHONE MICROPHONE

Experiments are continually being made with the object of improving the microphones used in telephones, for the more clearly the microphone transmits speech the simpler become the problems of intercommunication. The latest handset type of telephone called for a special microphone with a very thin aluminium diaphragm, and it was found that this diaphragm corroded unless protected from the dampness condensed from the speaker's breath

To guard the diaphragm, a membrance of oiled silk was fitted, but this was not quite satisfactory in excluding damp and also reduced the sensitivity of the microphone.

Attempts were made to find form of plating which would protect the diaphragm without seriously decreasing its efficiency but the matter proved more difficult than it appeared. Eventually, a method of stove enamelling the diaphragm was discovered and this, together with the hermetic sealing of the microphone front from the granule container at the rear, has overcome the trouble, and at the same time, improved the microphone as a speech transmitter. The sealing of the front has called for some form of ventilation at the back to even up air pressure, and this "breather" action has been obtained by a hole right through the rear central connection.

Even to achieve this small improvement months of careful scientific research had to be undertaken and many experimental schemes tried out, for the enamel used must not interfere with the free vibration of the diaphragm.

—Armchair Science.

HOW TO HAVE A TIMBER DESIGN

Details are given of special factors affecting timber design in a pamphlet on the subject recently issued by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. To design intelligently an engineering structure with any given building material like steel, which is practically homogeneous in structure and strength, is not easy. In the case of a product of Nature like wood, of which the strength varies within wide limits with the direction of its grain and with its moisture content, it is imperative to have a full and precise knowledge of the latest technical information that is available and the idiosyncrasies of timber. generally, before an engineer can undertake to design correctly and economically a timber structure, even if it be only a simply unframed structure like a beam or a column. It is this information which the booklet supplies. The various factors dealt with, of course briefly, are sapwood and heartwood, relation of strength, shrinkage and swelling to moisture content; relation between specific gravity and strength, diagonal or cross-grain knots; rates of growth; orientation of annual rings in wood beams; shakes, checks and splits, position of pitch in cross-section, locality of growth, position in tree, effect of preservative treatment; shape and size of cross-section, working stresses, compression stresses on inclined surfaces, bearing strength of wood under bolts

It is hoped that the information supplied will go a long way in assisting those who are desirous of having timber structures.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS TO BE TAXED?

To Replenish Provincial Exchequers

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

It is understood that one of the provincial premiers, who is considered to be financial expert, has devised a new and far-reaching scheme of taxation to replenish the provincial finances.

The scheme briefly stated appears to be to impose a sort of progressive taxation on Railway passengers and distance and class of passengers will probably be kept in view in working out the details of this taxation scheme.

It appears that the proposals have been communicated to the Government of India.

It is considered likely that if the principle of the new taxation is accepted, it may be applied? India wide.

A prolific source of income to the hard-hit provinces may thus be created probably provinces would consent to share the proceeds of taxation on population basis

Normal Working Resumed

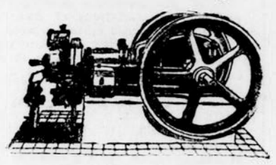
TALEGAON, Oct. 2.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent. G. I. P. Railway wires from Talegaon:—

The Up main line has been cleared between Shelarwadi and Talegaon at 9 p.m and normal working has been resumed on both lines.—A. P.

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Crossley



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CASTOPHENE

What misery Castor Oil causes to children! Now, there is no need to give it, for scientists have perfected the ideal substitute.....Castophene Castor Oil Chocolates. As pleasant to take as sweets, these reliable laxative tablets are highly recommended by doctors and nurses for their thorough but gentle action. They are as ideal for adults as for children.....keep a bottle handy always.

WILL MAKE YOU WELL AND KEEP YOU WELL

Agents:—CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL & Co., Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

High Quality · Low Price

Selection of Brilliantly Coloured Handles

IN SANITARY CELLOPHANE WRAPPED CARTON

HAIR TO BE PROUD OF

Its hidden beauty revealed and enriched

The natural beauty of your hair needs but a little simple care to enhance it tenfold. It is for this that Atkinsons Hair Oil has been specially prepared—with the skill of long experience that goes to its blending, and the proud craftsmanship that chooses only the very purest ingredients. Let Atkinsons Hair Oil keep your hair young and beautiful—make your hair dark and lustrous and soft.

Atkinsons Hair Oil can be obtained in the following attractive perfumes:

CALIFORNIAN POPPY
PANDORA · JASMIN
OTTO OF ROSES
MUSK · SANDALWOOD

ATKINSONS
HAIR OIL

PAK 18/1-50

NEW ENERGY won me promotion!

THIS LETTER IS FULL OF CARELESS MISTAKES HURRY UP AND TYPE IT AGAIN!
I SHALL NEVER GET IT RIGHT— I FEEL SO TIRED ALWAYS
WHY NOT GO AND SEE THE DOCTOR?
YOUR TROUBLE IS ENERVATION—USING UP ENERGY FASTER THAN YOU REPLACE IT. TAKE HORLICK'S AT BEDTIME
SIX WEEKS LATER
GOOD NEWS FOR YOU— THE BURRA SAHIB WANTS YOU TO BE HIS SECRETARY!

You can't succeed if you re ALWAYS TIRED

IF your work is getting too much for you and life is a drag; if you wake still tired and have no energy throughout the day—you are probably suffering from ENERVATION, using up energy faster than you replace it

Guard against ENERVATION by taking a cupful of Horlick's at bedtime—not only does it bring sound sleep but, while you sleep, it helps to replace energy. You wake up in the morning, fresh, full of life and ready for work and play.

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch.

HORLICK'S BANISHES ENERVATION

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Oct. 2.

T M s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt O G R Jones arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Trivandrum Alleppey Cochin Calicut Tellicherry Badagra with general cargo

I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via L'Marques Mozambique D'Salam Zanzibar and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

S S Nvg Coy's s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J H Goldsworthy sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Chyebass of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

K N s.s. City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons Capt W Hill sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Van Buren of 6527 reg tons Capt J E Murphy sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L E s.s. Trifels of 3771 reg tons Capt J Unger sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L L E s.s. Falkenfels of 3852 reg tons Capt F Schwiefert sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons Capt E P Lyndon sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 2.

2 Trifels 3771 Antwerp 3-10 L Edwards
3 Gamaria 3232 Karachi 2-10 M M
4 Falkenfels 3852 Karachi 3-10 L Edwards
6 Mirzapore 4735 Karachi 4-10 M M
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 2-10 K Nixon
10 British Justice 4122 Abadan N F Anglo I Oil
11 Elysia 4211 Karachi 5-10 A L
12 Manela 5041 Karachi 3-10 MM
14 President Van Buren 6195 New York 2-10 FF Campbell
B P S Strathnaver 13361 London 2-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Vita 1955 Karachi 2-10 MM
7 Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 2-10 Scindia S N
10/11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-10 MM
13 Barpeta 1892 Busra 6-10 MM
16 Indira 278 N F, N F, The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Lalita 283 Dholera 3-10 The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.
B Begum 3656 Rangoon NF TM
G Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 2-10 Merchant S N
K Jalatarang 1464 NF NF Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Bhutan 9-10-37 M M
Viceroy of India 25-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
Cathay 14-10-37 P and O
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N
FROM PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 18-10-37 Killick Nixon
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 3-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodi 9-10-37 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Waynegate 4-10-37 L Edwards
Simla 27-10-37 L Edward.
FROM SYDNEY
Nardana 2-10-37 P and O
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Russo 7-10-37 L Triestino
Dondolo 10-10-37 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Borneo Maru 9-10-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 8-10-37 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 5-10-37 L Edwards
Heemskerk 7-10-37 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Sydney 6-10-37 FF Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards
Pres Garfield 14-10-37 FF Campbell
FROM BASRA
Bankura 7-10-37 MM
Vasna 9-10-37 M M
FROM RANGOON
Cranfield 10-10-37 M M
FROM JEDDAH
Jehangir 6-10-37 Turner Morrison
FROM BASSEIN
Jalayamuna 5-10-37 Scindia S N
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 30-10-37 M M
Kenya 16-10-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 7-10-37 M M
Weissenfels 5-10-37 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
FOR PLYMOUTH
City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon
FOR SYDNEY
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 7-10-37 K Nixon
City of Barcelona 2-10-37 K N
FOR HAMBURG
Weissenfels 9-10-37 L Edwards
Trifels 4-10-37 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
City of Sydney 10-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 23-10-37 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 18-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 3-11-37 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 14-10-37 P and O S N
Rajputana 28-10-37 P and O
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 24-10-37 O S Kaisha
FOR KARACHI
Kybfels 10-10-37 L Edward
Vita 7-10-37 M M
Gamaria 5-10-37 M M
Ellora 25-10-37 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-10-37 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 11-10-37 T Morrison
FOR BASRA
Varela 7-10-37 M M
Barpeta 6-10-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 27-10-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M
B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Irrawadi 1-10-37
S S Vita (boats) 1-10-37
S S Baroda 1-10-37
S S Noorjehan 1-10-37
S S Oostacapple 1-10-37

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 2.

S S Strathnaver for Istamboul: 25 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

S S City of Barcelona for Philadelphia: 30 bales goat skins D Abraham

S S Elysia for Manchester: 4560 bags linseed oil seeds Trdg.; 50 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 50 bales cotton raw Thakordas

For Toronto: 7 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

For Montreal: 3 bales woollen carpet M Mackenzie.

For Marseilles: 100 bales hemp raw M Nissim.

For Liverpool: 100 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trdg.; 30 bales wool raw C Lister; 5 bales wool raw S Wallimohamed; 50 bales cotton waste Thakardas; 50 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas.

S S Triefels for Antwerp: 51 pkgs tusks The Mercantile Bank of India; 1500 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 47 bags gum M S Shoostry

For Hamburg: 74 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas.

For Suez: 30 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 12 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel.

For Beyrouth: 25 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

For Istambul: 25 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

IMPORTS.

S S Chyebassa Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 4439 bags rice; 5402 tons coal; 1625 pcs c. i. r. w. pipes; 549 pcs c. i. r. w. fittings; 1026 bales gunny bags; 325 pcs c i pipes; 47 cases enamel ware; 40 bags soap chips; 43 cases gramophone goods; 40 bags flake glue; 50 bags farina; 40 pkgs jute spun yarn; 56 cases porcelain ware; 2934 pkgs paint; 40 cases antimony; 50 bales straw boards; 46 bdls cane; 216 cases cigarettes; 120 cases rubberware shoes; 385 bales h cloth; 58 pkgs red lead dry; 39 dms sago lime; 500 dms pale boiled oil; 160 bags boiled cement; 300 dms coal tar; 45 dms linseed oil; 125 bdls cinamon bark; 40 bdls soap; 125 cases printed tin sheets; 87 cases lacquired; 432 pkgs yellow rope; 100 bags betelnuts

S S Barpeta Agents M Mackenzie: from Madras: 61 bags brass scraps; 50 bales cotton raw.

From Colombo: 6054 bags copra.

S S Jalaganga Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 591 bags rice; 100 bales i twills; 25 bales b twills, 4111 pcs c i pipes; 634 pcs c i fittings; 56 bags white metal; 100 bales h cloth; 85 bales jute canvas.

From Colombo: 2850 bags copra; 50 bdls mattress fibre.

From Tuticorin: 65 cases cone yarn; 30 bags toor dall; 42 bales cotton yarn

From Cochin: 211 bags betel nuts; 25 bags glue.

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Japan's Flour Purchases

Delhi, Sept. 29.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:

London:—S. Australian 45.3 (44 3)
Rozario Jan-Feb. 40.3 (40.. 1 2)
Chicago:—Dec. 107 3/4 (105) May 108 1/2 (106 7/8)
Liverpool:—Oct. 110 (104 3/8) Dec. 109 1/4 (104 1/4)
Winnipeg:—Dec. 125 3/5 (123 5/8).
Karachi:—Ready 30-9-0 (30-6-0) Oct. 30-9-6 (30-11-0)
Hapur:—Ready 3-3-0 (3-3-6) Mangsir 3-3-6 (3-4-3)
Bombay:—Jan 5-10-9 (5-11-0) May 5-5-3 (5-6-0)
Calcutta:—May 4-0-3 (4-0-3)
Amritsar:—Mangsir 3-4-10 (3-4-9)
Lyallpur:—Mangsir 3-5-0 (3-5-3)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets during the week under review remained uncertain and irregular with firm outlook, although bullishness was evident in the international markets. The bullish sentiment was effected as a result of considerable activities on good demand, Japan's flour purchases, short covering, domestic demands by millers and dry weather reports from the South West. But, the internal markets displayed dullness and featurelessness owing to scattered liquidations, no heavy demand along with little speculative buyings.

KARACHI QUIET

Karachi market during the week remained quiet with steady undertone. The highest touched Rs. 30-9-6 quoted for October and the lowest during the week 30-5-0 candy. So, the market recorded a fall of about 0/4/6 per candy but the prices on the whole remained stationary. Exporters were again active and contracted a big lot of business. Trading was done on a fair scale and, contrary to the last week, the local millers accompanied with the Bombay millers evinced a keen interest in selling business. Spot sales during the week were computed to be 173000 bags; of which local mills and Bombay firms bought a large quantity and towards the weekend Europeans also shared in purchases. Daily arrivals were increased and averaged about 5500 bags. Total arrivals since April 1, to Sept. 25, amounted to 483024 bags while the exports during the same period were 3382182 bags. Arrivals reached during this week 30563 bags and the week's exports amounted to 119421 bags; out of which 73065 bags were booked to U. K., 20000 bags for the continent and 26360 bags for Bombay and other coastal ports including the Persian Gulf.

STEADY OUTLOOK

The market at Calcutta, although hovered about Rs. 4-0-3 manifested a steady outlook. Speculative interest was confined within a reasonable limit. Flour demand is regularly increasing and consequently mills are busily working, turning over a large quantity. The import and export since April 1, to Sept. 18, amounted to 99237 and 499 tons respectively. Bombay ruled quiet and featureless and a very little activity was noticeable despite steady cables from Liverpool and Chicago and scattered buyings followed with liquidations.

Uncertainty with easy and unsettled tendency was manifested in the upcountry markets and even the steady prices from overseas were brushed aside. Pressure of liquidations was however increased and the same was the conditions of by-products of wheat due to an increaseo demand in flour. Hapur market ruled quiet with moderately steady taste. Minor-limit fluctuations were frequent in the markets. Trading in the early session was very moderate but increased however in the last session of the week. Highest touched 3-3-3 for Mangsir and the lowest 3-3-5: two times in the week. Arrivals have begun to increase and average nearly 800 maunds a day. The demand from Calcutta and other eastern centres totalled about 5000 maunds, and the stock stands reduced at 1452 Khattis. Lyallpur has considerably increased its daily receipts amounting to about 2250 bags which were due to bringing in wheat from the adjoining villages in order to make accommodations for 'Khariff' crop. The chief buyers were millers and it is reported some exports were fated to the Frontier Province

CROP REPORTS

Rainfall during the week ended Sept. 27, has been local in east Central Provinces, Gujrat, Bengal Malabar and east Madras and fairly widespred in Konkan, Deccan and Assam.

The prospects of the 'Khariff' crop in North India are for the present much below the average and recent rains were profitable to the standing crops but more rains are yet needed. Insects 'tella' continues to affect the crop. Sowings have commended in the Punjab Province.

MIXED TENDENCY

The oversea markets during the week under report developed a mixed tendency. During the early days they were a little easy on account of scattered selling followed by the lower rate cables from N. America and Argentine and easy freights besides weakness in Government securities as well as in other commodities and favourable rain reports from America. But at once they advanced when informations of covering in shorts, millers heavy demand, Japan's flour purchases from Australia, and dry weather in south west were received. London is reported to have offered better prices for India wheat and made purchases of local wheat.

The estimates made in July last in regard to yield in the European importing countries were placed at 1550 million bushels but it has been now reduced by 30 million bushels in view of the present ruling conditions which exceeds 40 million bushels over the last years' and falls short by 40 million bushels of the quinquennial average. The official Canadian crop report issued recently confirms that the crop this year is the smallest since the beginning of the Great War in 1914 and that nearly 100 million bushels are likely available to be exported. In the Southern Hemisphere reports from Australia continue satisfactory and a moderately good crop is expected

World's exports of wheat during the week ended Sept. 11, amounted to 5420000 qrs. out of which U.S.A. and Canada jointly contributed 2050000 qrs.

INSURANCE BILL PASSES THIRD READING

(Continued from page 12.)

too late for any amendment of this kind to be moved now.

Sir N. N. Sircar then moved, without a speech, that the Bill be passed.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that the impression conveyed by the Law Member that Indian General Insurance Companies were prosperous was incorrect and said that they were not doing well at all and that, as things stood there was little prospect of any great improvement in their position.

Sir Leslie Hudson said that the Bill in broad outline was a sound measure. It would certainly serve its main purpose, namely, cleaning up the unsound, even dangerous, position to which Indian insurance had reduced itself.

"THREE MUSKETEERS"

Mr. Satyamurti referred to the difficulties under which the House worked, particularly in the absence of any procedure by which copies of a Bill with all the amendment incorporated could be made available to members, so that they might have the whole conspectus of the measure. He suggested an improvement of the procedure to secure this end. He passed on to pay an unstinted tribute of admiration for the great ability and great industry of the Law Member. The Law Member exemplified the dictum that ability was character, for, he could do nothing wrong consciously. He paid a tribute to Mr. Sushil Sen and also spoke appreciatively of some members of the Congress Party, particularly of the "Three Musketeers." Messrs. A. Ayyangar, Santanam and Sami Venkatachalam Chetty. He referred to the Congress Party's acceptance of Clause 26, in which they had put the most objectionable part of the Government of India Act, namely, that Britishers should be treated as Indians. It was a bitter pill for his Party to swallow but the Party thought that the good features of the Bill were such that they ought to swallow the bitter pill, but he reminded the European Group that Sec 113 of the Government of India Act was not going to be permanently on the statute book if the Congress Party had their way and he would ask the European Group to take advantage of the friendly provisions of Sec. 118 and not rely on the broken reed of Sec. 113

"WRONG SPIRIT"

Bhai Parmanand opposed the Bill on the ground that the Bill was drafted in a wrong spirit Why should, he asked, all insurance companies be penalised if some of them went wrong? This Bill would increase unemployment owing to the closing of several insurance companies.

Sir H. P. Mody said that the Bill had been wonderful from many points of view. Young and old, Indian and foreign, weak and strong companies alike had reasons to complain in the manner they were dealt with.

Mr. M. S. Aney thought that the measure might need radical modifications, but it deserved to be given a fair trial.

Sir Mohammad Yakub said that despite several conflicting views held on the Bill, Insurance Law had been placed on a fairly sound basis and by the time it emerged from the two Houses it would be a good piece of legislation.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai thought that it might be felt that the Bill would have been better if the views of each member had prevailed; yet, he thought that the House had secured the common maximum and on that he tendered his felicitations to the Leader of the House. He paid a tribute to Mr. Sen and to the Secretary of the Assembly and his staff who had helped smooth working by the efficient collation of 2.000 and odd amendments.

As regards the charge of the Congress Party combining with the Government, Mr. Desai said that he was not afraid of making a combination with anyone, if he agreed with him.

SENSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT

As regards himself, he confessed his sense of disappointment that he had not been able to contribute as much as he could have done, if the House had been a Sovereign Legislature. He declared that he was pro-Indian first and last and if he spoke bitterly of Section 113 of the Government of India Act, because it prevented him from being a pro-Indian to the fullest extent, he did not make any apology for it.

TALK OF DISCRIMINATION

Who did not discriminate in his own interest, he asked, and who would not feel bitter if his right to legislate in his own country should be restricted in the manner that Section 113 sought to do? He quite appreciated the European Group's partiality for the principle of maximum publicity and no restrictions, but that was a principle which could be acted upon if Indian insurance had all the experience and resources that British business had built up.

MATTER OF COMPROMISE

India, dominated and impoverished, could not accept it. He learnt that in all legislative measures of this kind and in other things too, life was a matter of compromise. In that spirit, they had worked on the Bill and in that spirit, he commended it to the House.

THIRD READING PASSED

Sir N. N. Sircar acknowledged the kind words said about him and said that the most prominent feature of the nineteen days' debate was the agreement regarding Section 113 of the Government of India Act. Many members had a hard struggle to give up a point of view on which they held strong views and while he was glad that his appeal had succeeded, he recognised the sacrifice which had been made for saving the situation.

The House agreed to the third reading amid cheers and adjourned to Tuesday.—A. P.

FEES OF RAILWAY CENTRAL ADVISORY MEMBERS

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The Central Advisory Council this morning carried by a majority decision that members of the local Advisory Boards should be paid a fee of Rs. 22 and not Rs. 20 as recommended in their meeting of October 3 last year. The Congress members' favoured the lower rate.

Lobby circles feel gratified that, owing to the efforts of the Railway Member, the B. N. W. R. has also agreed to have a member on the Central Council of their area as a member of the Local Advisory Board.

Nominations to various local bodies were then approved and the Council dispersed.—United Press.

SUGAR AGREEMENT BATTLE IN "ELDERS"

(Continued from page 12.)

taken a mad world where some sort of economic planning and some attempt to control these enormous forces, some systematization and some co-operation to relieve mankind was essential. This Sugar Agreement was the sole turn out of this international endeavour and that was the reason why His Majesty's Government attached so much importance to this Agreement. Even if it was a bad one, (and the speaker did not claim it to be perfect). It was of tremendous value as a symbol of international co-operation and India, which stood to lose so little by joining it, could well afford this gesture of good-will on her part by adhering to this Convention.

THAT CALAMITY

Mr. Shivlal Motilal said that the Commerce Secretary predicted an international calamity if India did not ratify the agreement. Even if that fear were proved true, it would not be worse than the present ignominous treatment given to India internationally. He asked whether England which imported over two million tons of sugar did not owe a duty to India to afford preference to her sugar.

Mr. Reid Kay asked for an assurance from Government that in similar circumstances, future non-official consultations might be arranged before any irrevocable decision was reached. He wished to know whether there was a possibility of exports of Indian sugar to Ceylon.

Nawabzada Khurshedali Khan supporting the resolution said that with the cost of production in India still fifty per cent higher than in Java and Cuba, India had not a chance of export during the next five years. It was better she put her own House in order during this period.

AT WHITEHALL'S DICTATES

Mr. V. V. Kalikar asserted that ratification was demanded at the dictates of Whitehall; otherwise what reason could there be for giving an undertaking to the British Government that India would not export sugar, long before the Conference met in London. He asked whether the Convention was binding on Indian States.

Mr. Raisman explained that no Maritime State was a large producer of sugar and non-Maritime States could only export through British India, which would be prohibited. Even a Maritime State, in practice, fell in line with British India in the matter of restrictions, as they did in the case of tea control and Japanese goods.

After Mr. Dow, Commerce Secretary, had replied to the Debate. The Council rejected the amendment of Mr. P N Sapru and adopted the Government resolution for ratification by 22 votes to 12.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga and Sardar Butasingh who had opposed the resolution in the morning, did not attend the Council in the evening, while Sir A. P. Patro and Raja of Dinajpur remained neutral.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

Two Bills, passed by the Assembly this morning were placed on the table of the Council at the instance of Sir Jagdish Pershad. The President agreed to waive the rule with the result that the Bills will be taken into consideration on October 5, to which date the Council was adjourned.

Sir Jagdish Pershad announced that the Insurance Bill, passed by the Assembly to-day, would be laid on the table of the House on October 5 and that would be the last day on which the Council would sit at Simla during the current session.—A.P.

WANTED CLOSER CO-ORDINATION

Military Academy And Indian Universities

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Closer co-ordination between Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun and the Indian Universities, mutual recognition of the corresponding examinations of the different universities and collaboration between the Government and Universities in the matter of researches relating to agricultural and industrial problem of the country these would form among others, the theme for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-University Board of India to be held by the middle of December at Allahabad. Commencing from the 13th the Board would continue deliberations for three successive days till the 15th.

It is proposed that the Government should be approached for taking necessary steps to ensure closer co-ordination between India Military Academy, Dehra Dun and the Universities in which training corps have been organised.

There would be an attempt to effect mutual recognition of the corresponding examination of the different Universities in India for purposes of eligibility for admission of students from an Indian University to the course of study of any other university which may be open to its own students of the same standing.

It is also proposed to request provincial government to sanction increased grants to universities for researches in Applied Chemistry and also to take steps to ensure increased collaboration between Universities and Governments in the matter of researches relating to agricultural and industrial problems.—United Press.

ZAMINDARS COME TO BLOWS

Three Killed And Many Injured

PATNA, October 2.

Three persons are reported to have been killed and several injured in the village Karnamapur, Shahabad District, in a clash between the two parties of men belonging to two Zemindars. The clash is reported to have occurred when both parties went to occupy a piece of land, which was the cause of a long-standing dispute between the two Zemindars. The dispute was recently decided by the Privy Council in favour of one of them. The police are investigating.—A.P.

K. F. NARIMAN AT HUBLI

Rain Mars Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Oct. 2.

Under the pressing request of Dr. Hardikar and others Mr. K. F. Nariman visited Hubli last night and addressed the meeting in the Karnatak Press compound at 9-30 p.m.

He arrived here at 8-30 p.m. and called on Dr. Hardikar, who was in bed, suffering from high fever. The open air meeting was originally arranged in Gandhi Chowk. A huge concourse of men and women had gathered there long before the meeting time. But owing to persistent heavy downpour, the venue of the meeting had to be changed at the last moment to Karnatak Press compound.

Mr. Nariman addressed an audience of more than 5,000 in Hindi on "Municipal Administration" But before he had spoken fifteen minutes showers became so heavy as to drown his voice in the noise created by their beating on the tin roofs of sheds, where the meeting was held. He waited some minutes for the rains to subside but not seeing any signs thereof, he begged the audience to excuse and let him close his speech, as he had further engagements to attend to at Dharwar.

Mr. Nariman left Hubli at 10-30 p.m.

Sykes Law College Debate

(From A Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 29.

Under the auspices of the Sykes Law College Debating Union, a debate was held on Saturday, September, 25, when Principal S. K. Kelavkar was in the chair and Prof. K. R. Apte acted as judge.

Mr. R. V. Jahagirdar moved the proposition that "Capital Punishment should be abolished"

PRIZE WINNERS:—

Messrs. L. S. Phadnis, R. V. Jahagirdar, A. H. P. D'Silva, V. S. Vembar, K. G. Jambhekar and A. M. Patil were awarded prizes.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

ditions of the people of an island to whom it casually refers in one drily sensational phrase as being in "a state of more or less open and sporadic civil war." On the other hand, there is a great deal about the number of troops moved to Sicily before the manoeuvres, the number left in Sicily after the manoeuvres, types of armaments, equipment etc. The fact that these considerations played a big part in the decision to hold the manoeuvres in Sicily is stressed again and again. It is this fact which has burst like a bomb in the select circles of the admirals and other technical experts at Geneva, who, one gathers, have cared very little for reports of discontent in Italy on the grounds that they came from left-wing sources.

If the statements in this report are true, they offer new angles of explanation for the recent speech of Mussolini and on the propaganda now being built up on the successes of the Italian legionaries in Spain. It is believed that the report itself is sufficiently serious to warrant the belief that the account given is very probably true. In any case it has had a very big effect in Geneva. Thus it can be predicted that one of the results of this new evidence of trouble in Italy may be to produce a new rage of pro-Italian propaganda in England—as happened in the middle of the Abyssinian war—in order to persuade Britain to give way to the Italians on important international issues and in conflict with British interests, on the ground that unless this is done, there will be a social collapse in Italy.

Another interesting development of the week is the mysterious statement of view issued from British official quarters at the League on Saturday, September 18. This was prominently published throughout the United States on Sunday, September, 19, cabled back to Rome and Berlin by the Embassies in Washington on Sunday afternoon, and declared to be "of no particular significance" in the same "British official quarters" in Geneva on Sunday night. Three facts about the statement were sensational: First; that it was very deliberately "planted" in the American press, and denied to the British press a few hours later. Second; that it for the first time openly spoke of the possibility of the French Government assisting in the organisation of "a couple of mechanised divisions of 'volunteers' on Italian lines" to be sent across the frontier in the event the Italians put in another 100,000 men. Third; that it envisaged as likely a German attack on Austria if Italy were involved with France over Spain. Reasons for this procedure, I am told, were as follows and are significant.

A Little Operation

The story was intended to influence the Hitler-Mussolini talks in Munich and Berlin this week. If it had been given to the British Press it would have been difficult to "throw down" once its initial job—namely, of being reported back to Rome and Berlin—had been done; had a considerably more "official" and Governmental air; aroused violent controversy within the Conservative Party in Britain and even within the British Cabinet itself. So far the little operation was no more than an ingenious and well-played press publicity trick on classic lines. When tackled about it after it had bloomed as intended in American headlines, "British official quarters" gave a start of shocked surprise and said: "Well, does not that just show you really cannot be too careful? Fancy them taking it like that." Behind it, however lies one of the most important developments of the past fortnight; namely, an apparently genuine hardening of the French Cabinet attitude on the Spanish question.

A few weeks back Paris was full of a story according to which Delbos was alleged to have sent for the editor of "L'Oeuvre" and told him: "You are wrong in suggesting the French Government will take a firm line about anything. So long as I am here, the mobilisation order will never be given. "Je cederai tout," whereto the editor is reported to have said: "Meme Paris?" and gone away in a gloom. Just how much the full contents of that interview would alter the impression given by the version told afterwards, has stopped being important. For the fact is that whether or not that was M. Delbo's mood then, things have startled him into the beginnings of a considerably different frame of mind. His speech at the League Assembly was described as containing "a little cloud of menace no larger than a man's trembling hand." Before the British gave out their story to the American press, they had already satisfied themselves that the French would at least not deny they had any such intentions. Behind this change of attitude lies (a) the success of the Nyon arrangement, (b) news from Italy and from Abyssinia describing Italian difficulties in Sicily and Ethiopia and (c) the sudden recrudescence of fears of an imminent German attack on Austria.

There is a report in London that shortly after the present meetings in Munich and Berlin between Hitler and Mussolini and provided that in the meanwhile the situation does not alter considerably, the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg, will resign. As official reason for his resignation, a declaration issued by the Ballhaus Platz will state that the Chancellor is going to marry one Frau Vera Fugger, who was divorced not long ago. The Pope's special consent to this marriage has, it is understood, already been obtained. The real reason, however, for Schuschnigg's decision which may, of course, still be reversed—is reported to be that he has given up all hope of overcoming the difficulties at present besetting his country. Immediate factor responsible for this decision was, it appears, the report of the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Schmidt, on his conversation with General Goering during which the General demanded the full support of Austria's industry for Germany's Four Year Plan. Named as members of the Cabinet are: Vienna's Lord Mayor, Dr. Schmidt, and the present Minister of Commerce Rich. Schuller as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

More Cotton Going Into Loans

Clement Curtis Estimate Crop 168,85,000 Bales

Distant Months Sagged After Wallace's Statement

Bombay, October 2

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was steady. Foreign interest was generally much reduced but a sharp rally followed indications that considerably more cotton was entering the loan though late months sagged after Mr. Wallace's statement.

The market opened steady with higher Liverpool cables offset by renewed hedging and discouraged long liquidation. Rains in the Eastern Belt and a tropical disturbance in the gulf did not influence the market.

The holding movement in the south is affecting the basis and tightening nearby positions, while hedging had been diverted for the time being to March May and July deliveries. Liverpool bought and prices rallied on reports that more cotton was going into the loan.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotto nfutures market opened at unchanged prices with December 8.16 and reeached 8.15 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced 15 points from the lowest level and December was quoted 8.30 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 12 to one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 8.37c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with January 4.81. There was Bombay selling and hedging which met with trade calling and local support in response to firm Alexandria advices. Later on there was short covering in October owing to absence of tenders. Later prices eased on straddle selling and hedging absorbed by local covering and trade calling. The market closed at a decline of one to three points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 4.89d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Giza futures advanced 1 to 3 points and Uppers gained 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was very steady. Sakels futures closed 7 to 17 points up and Ashmouni futures were 7 to 3 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Into sight end this week probably approach 3 3/4 million. Estimate cotton entitled three cent subsidy provided sold before end July nine to ten million. Therefore believe severe hedging pressure must continue some weeks yet. Weather continues wonderful.

Hedges being put in distant position. Messrs. Cement Curtis estimate 16,885.000 bales.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Clement Curties estimate 1,68,85,000 bales.

Don't think the improvement will last. Expect bureau around 16,750,000 would give market time to find itself.

Rallied on shorts covering latest advices from the south indicate holding movement increasing better demand for loan good demand for export Curtis estimates crop at 1,68,85,000 bales trade buying old crop months spot houses selling distant months.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market has lost the early advance owing to hedge selling.

Market barely steady. Improved on trade calling. Declined on disappointing New York cables and hedge selling. Bearish.

Trade supply and demand about evenly balanced but market still meeting steady volume of hedge selling and American straddle selling. Trend of prices during coming weeks is till largely dependent on the attitude of farmers generally to loan. Trade reports give little encouragement

New York: Room traders buying. Prefer buying on declines only.

At lower levels cotton attracted to loan. On further rally would rather sell.

Wallace reveals sounder economic views. Speech outlining new policies stresses necessity of expanding exports and tells producers parity price objective unobtainable and above value of loans restrictive. Acreage of thirty million proposed for 1938 with producers' income guaranteed through Federal subsidies obtained by processing tax.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 2.

December	8.18
January	8.11
March	8.12
May	8.17
July	8.23
Middling Spot	8.47

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 2.

October	8.28
December	8.26
January	8.17
Middling Spot	8.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 2.

October	4.70
November	4.75
December	4.79
January	4.82
February	4.85
March	4.88
April	4.90
May	4.93
June	4.95
July	4.98
August	4.99
September	5.00
October	5.02
Middling Spot	4.89
10-12 Quotations:—	
January	4.83
March	4.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 2.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
F. G. F. Spot	8.26

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 2.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	3.90
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.05
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.20
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.05
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.20
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.35
BENGAL:	
Good	3.47
Fully Good	3.57
Fine	3.72

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 2.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.95.60
Paris	151.87
Berlin	12.34-1|2
Madrid	72.50
Amsterdam	8.96-1|8
Brussels	29.42-1|2
Milan	94.40
Berne	21.57
Prague	141.50

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb., sellers 8-5|8.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Oct. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9-1|4.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 30th September	138
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	29,712
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	26,606
Increase	3,106

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Oct. 2.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Oct. sellers £13-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £15-11-3.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £15-18-9.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont., c.i.f., ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £15-2-6

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £15-0-0.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 41|6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Oct. sellers 45|6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Oct. sellers 46|9.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Oct. 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Oct. sellers 29|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 29|7-1|2.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 2

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 3/8
Bank's buying T T 266 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,081
Bank's buying T T 1,101

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 80 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.95 7/16 1st instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 2nd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 2nd instant
Shanghai London 1/2 5/16 2nd instant
Java London 8.93 3/4 2nd instant
London Paris 144.50 1st instant
London Belgium 29.40 1st instant
London Switzerland 21.56 1/4 1st instant
London Berlin 12.33 3/4 1st instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 1st instant
London New York 4.95 1/4 1st instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 1st instant
London Italy 94.25 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 30th ultimo
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 30th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 30th ultimo.
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 1

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	73/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	43
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	33
Amr Super Power	1 1/2
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	57
Electric Bond Common	12
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	30
Northern S. Power A.	14
American Tel and Tel	161 1/2
Western Union Telg	33 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	18
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	42
New York Central Railway	27 3/4
Firestone Rubber	29
Curtis Wright	4
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	82
Bethelehem Steel	70
Crucible Steel	46
Ludlum Steel	24
United S Steel	81 1/4
Youngstown Sheet	57
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/2
General Motors	49 1/4
General Electric	44 1/4
Union Carbid	88
Socony Oil	18 1/2
National Distillers	27
Amr Tob B.	78
Chase Bank	39 1/2
National City Bank	34 1/2
Amerex	20 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	565
Westinghouse Airbrake	28
Douglas Aircraft	37
Continental Motor	2
Amr Tel and Tel Dbe 3 1/4 per cent 1961	101
Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 per cent	102
Const. Mining and Smelting	62

Market steady. We believe purchases should be made on reaction. Carloadings u 33000. Turnover 670,000 shares.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 2

December	230.70+370
January	229.60+330
February	228.50+310
April	227.70+230

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 1

SAKELS—	
November	14.82+ 7
January	14.89+14
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.58+03
February	10.64+4
April	10.71+4
GIZA—	
November	12.99+07
January	13.07+14

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, October 2

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-7 with good demand from Continental buyers. London Parity Exchange rate was 9 points down at 144.50. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.95 1/2. London silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged to 25 points up. In London there was Indian selling with American buying and business was limited. The local market was fairly steady with scattered covering in silver which improved prices to Rs. 50-12-0. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34 12 9
Aso	34 12 6
Kartak	34 11 6

SILVER

Ready	50 11
Aso	50 12
Kartak	50 13 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 1

October	44.25
December	44.65+25
March	44.45+15

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 2.

Spot	19-7|9
Forward	19-13|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 2.

London Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-0-6

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct 2

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 38,37,113 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended October 2.

The s.s. 'Karanja', which sailed on Wednesday for Africa, carried a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 17,379 for Mombassa. The s.s. 'Strathnaver' which sailed on Saturday, carried the following consignments of gold: Bar gold valued at Rs. 5,60,422, Rs. 3,70,810, and Rs. 2,40,7. for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and bar gold worth Rs. 7,44.019 and Rs. 19.03.696 for London.

The total value of bar gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,04,43,52,846.

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 1

Copper	£49 13 9
Lead	£19 13 9
Spelter	£19 13 5
Tin	£244 12 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, October 2

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£49-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£49-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£56-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal Sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 1

November	£13 15 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 2

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 2 0
Highest	34 6 0
Lowest	34 2 0
Closing	34 6 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	33 11 0
Highest	34 1 0
Lowest	33 0 6
Closing	34 0 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	18 11 6
Highest	18 13 0
Lowest	18 10 3
Closing	18 13 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 1

October	111d.
December	109 1/2d.
March	105 1/4d.
May	104 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 1

December	dol 1.07 5/8
May	dol 1.08 3/8
July	dol 1.02 1/8

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 1

December	2.26 unchanged
March	2.23—1
May	2.31 unchanged
July	2.33 unchanged

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Our Sugar Market for Java Forward positions continued to rule dull and depressed with a decline of about 1 1/2 to 2 annas per cwt. Java Market was reported dull with second hand sellers at far below official limits of the "Niwas", which are maintained at previous levels.

Indian Sugar:—Indian sugar prices declined by about an anna in certain qualities due to heavy arrivals and poor offtake.

Offtake during the week estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 85,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt. Nominal.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 5-2-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Britannia:—Ready Rs. 16-8-0
Indian Sugars:—Ready Rs. 10-5-0 to Rs. 11-2-0 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

In the first part of the week traders were awaiting the Bureau report on the American crop, so that there was a tendency to prolong negotiations for yarn and cloth. The report was a somewhat bearish factor in the market, but demand did not broaden much after it had been digested, the increasing anxiety about the international position causing many customers to withhold orders.

The turnover has been all the more disappointing because the inquiry has continued to suggest the existence of a large amount of potential demand which is waiting for more settled conditions before it comes forward. Local quotations are not being unduly depressed either by the weakness of the raw material or by the Mediterranean situation, and it is generally believed that goods brought now will look cheap a few months hence.

Indian inquiry has expanded somewhat, without, however, yielding much business, but there have been fair orders for Rangoon, Singapore, and Java. Egypt and the Near East have remained poor customers, and transactions for West Africa—chiefly in prints—have been confined to a few hands. South America has again placed numerous orders for printed and dyed specialities, and there has been more activity on Continental account, good lines of finishing cloths being wanted for several markets.

There has been good support from the home trade for a wide range of standard styles, including cloths for industrial as well as for domestic uses. Dress goods have been slow, though they have been in moderate request for the Dominions.

Coarse and medium American yarns, especially medium wefts, have been firm and active. Finer American counts and most ordinary Egyptian qualities have been rather slow, but good weights have been booked in some Egyptian specialities.—"M.G.C."

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		202
Barsi and Nagar	3	389
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras	3	645
Dholera		600
Sind Punjab	224	5,910
Broach		1,382
Coompta and Dharwar		1,334
Westerns Northerns	23	285
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		704
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan		18,906
Total	250	29,962

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept to 30th Sept This year.
Europe	129	20,807
Japan and China		22,080
Coast Ports	200	5,866
Up-country by Rail		23,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,388
Total	329	73,724

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Oct 2

Cotton: Warm in Western belt; light to moderate rainfall in Eastern belt. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Western belt generally fair; all balance entire belt cloudy."

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 164 January 170 March 164 May 185 at cross rate 4.95 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 169/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.94 Rs. 45 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 169/8 New York May 8.35 Rs. 18 at cross rate 4.95 1/2

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 1

Broach A/M 1938 opening 168 1/2 highest 169 lowest 166 1/2 closing 168

Oomra D/J opening 149 1/2 highest 149 1/2 lowest 14/ 1/2 closing 148 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 129 highest 129 lowest 128 3/4 closing 129 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-10-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 19 1/2

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 1-10-37	2363000	1763000
Receipts yesterday 1-10-37	101000	55000
Exports to date 1-10-37	874000	806000
Stock at Ports 1-10-37	2494000	1995000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-10-37	1489000	1831000
Stock at Liverpool 1-10-37	684000	763000
Visible Supply 1-10-37	5107000	4813000
Quantity in sight 1-10-37	3747000	3176000
Quantity out of sight 1-10-37	1521000	1615000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 2

Wheat	3,272 cwts.
Linseed	10,401 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	179 cwts.
Gingellyseed	168 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,692 cwts.
Castorseed	1,630 cwts.
Rice	11,886 cwts.
Myrabollams	99 cwts.
Cottonseed	304 cwts.
Mowraseed	212 cwts.
Gram	2,112 cwts.
Joowar	683 cwts.
Barley	156 cwts.
Bajree	661 cwts.
Indian sugar	137 cwts.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Abrupt Decline In Prices

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report:—

On Thursday and Friday of last week and on Monday of this week the Market was firm with an advancing tendency but yesterday a somewhat tbrupt decline took place and the entire advance of the previous three working days was lost.

The highest price at which business was done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 9 1/2d. at which business was recorded on Monday, and the lowest 9d. done to-day. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8 15/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show a decline of 1/8d. per lb. all round.

The principal causes of the advance were the same factors as those to which we referred in our Report last week, namely heavy buying by American manufacturers and the covering by American dealers of their short interests. American manufacturers and dealers had kept out of the Market for some considerable time except for day to day requirements and that they should enter the Market fairly soon was only to be expected. Their buying was hastened by the position of affairs in the East with the possibility of shortage of freight space and by the fear that the rates for war risk insurance may rise abruptly at any moment.

The uncertainty regarding war risk insurance is causing a scarcity of offers on c.i.f. terms, especially for forward shipment.

The rising tendency towards the end of last week brought in a certain amount of outside speculation, both in this market and in New York, which served to accelerate the advance and also accentuated the fall on Tuesday as considerable liquidation took place on the decline.

The downward trend on Tuesday was caused by a sharp fall in New York on Monday which in turn was started by the liquidation of the account of a French Commission House which had purchases of Rubber open on the Commodity Exchange.

THE REGULATION SCHEME

The question of the renewal or otherwise of the Regulation Scheme is now very much in the minds of those interested in Rubber and it may be opportune to set out clearly the provisions made in the original Agreement regarding renewal

Article 3 of the Regulation Agreement is concerned entirely with this subject. It is too long to quote in full, but it provides under (b) that the Scheme "shall remain in force until the 31st December 1938 as a minimum period" and under (c) that

"Not more than twelve calendar months and not less than nine calendar months prior to the 31st December 1938 the International Rubber Regulation Committee shall make a recommendation to the contracting Governments as to the continuation or otherwise of the regulation. The recommendation, if in favour of continuation, may suggest amendments to the regulation and include proposals relating to the other provisions of this agreement."

Paragraphs (d) to (g) provide for the further procedure to obtain the consent of the contracting Governments to the recommendation of the Committee within three months of the receipt of the recommendation by the Governments.

It will thus be seen that some time between 1st January and 31st March 1938 the Committee must make a recommendation for the continuation or otherwise of the Scheme and that, supposing the recommendation is only made at the last possible moment, the contracting Governments must accept or reject the Committee's recommendation not later than 30th June 1938.

In view of the evident benefits which have accrued to the contracting Governments during the life of the present Scheme we think there is very little doubt that the Agreement will be renewed.

The renewed is, we think, likely to be for a period of five years. There will probably be some redistribution of basic quotas and it is also probable that there will be some provisions to allow for additional planting on a strictly limited basis If it served no other object than the restriction of indiscriminate planting, the continuation of the Scheme would be worth while.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS.

The Malayan Information Agency published on Saturday particulars of stocks outside the regulated area in Malaya at the end of August. Stocksk in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang are given as 38,368 tons (end July 34,036 tons), while stocks awaiting shipment amount to 9,518 tins (10,740 tons). Total stocks outside the regulated area thus amount to 47,886 tons at end August against 44,776 tons at the end of July. At the same time the Agency published the figure of stocks in Province Wellesley, Malacca and Labuan (inside the regulated area). These amount to 4,367 tons compared with 2,766 tons at end July. Particulars of up-country stocks will as usual follow later.

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:

Week ended 11th Sept. 1937.

	tons
London Landed	1,871
Liverpool Landed	860
Total Landed	2,731
	tons
London Deliverq	633
Liverpool Delivery	447
Total Delivery	1,080
London Stock	27,037
Liverpool Stock	20,870
Total Stock	47,907
	tons
London Increase	1,238
Liverpool Increase	413
Total Increase	1,651

Week ended 12th September 1936.

	tons
London Landed	533
Liverpool Landed	337
Total Landed	870
London Delivery	1,456
Liverpool Delivery	1,228
Total Delivery	2,684
London Stock	45,249
Liverpool Stock	61,030
Total Stock	106,279
London Decrease	923
Liverpool Decrease	891
Total Decrease	7,814

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0 9 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold	1 15 6
Turner and Newall	4 8 9
Associated Elec. Industries	2 5 9
Attock Oil	2 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	4 7 0
Automatic Telephone & Elec. Ord.	2 2 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 4 9
Beira Railways	1 10 9
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 3
Marconi International Marine	1 14 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 31.50
General Electric Ordinary	4 2 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 17 6
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	1 6 3
International Rly of C. America	dol 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 3 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 12 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1 4 6
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 4 10½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 22.50
American Radiator	dol 15.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 53.75
American Can Company	dol 93.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 34.25
Merlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 13 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 5 3
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd	0 10 9
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	3 3 9
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ltd.	1 1 6
Capital Securities Trust units	0 9 0
Trust of Bank and Insurance shares	1 0 0
Trust of Bank Share units	0 18 9
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 9 10
	83 p.c. p.a.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 5 6
Bank of London & S. America	6 7 6
B.B. & C.I Rly. Ord. Stock	112 10 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1 4 3
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk	73 15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 6 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 14 3
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord	0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 15 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	36 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	103 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 19 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 0
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	5 16 6
C. & E. Morton 7 p. c. Preference	0 7 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 4 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 6 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 10 0

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Sept. 28.

Wheat Seeds and Cotton Rate per Mani of 6 mds Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 28 1/4, 30
Wheat Malwi Rs. 25, 28
Wheat Pissi Rs. 24, 30
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Tilseed Rs. 34, 37
Linseeds Rs. 32, 33
Jawar Rs. 12, 13
Bajara Rs. 16, 17
Lintal Rs. 16, 17
Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 51
Dhana Rs. 32, 40
Jaungari of Kolapur Rs. 30, 31
Ajava Rs. 15, 17
Oil cakes Rs. 10, 12
Cottonseeds Rs. 11, 12
Chilies Rs. 87, 90
Ghee Rs. 210, 270
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 75, 86
Cotton Nimabi per Boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 70, 75
Cotton Broach opening per Candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 174
Cotton Broach closing per Candi of 784 lbs Rs. 173/12.
Nazarana Rs. 7
Gali farack Rs. 2/4
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs Rs.9/8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs 4

Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills 27
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 75
100 Indore Malwa Debenchers 80
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 222
100 Kalyanmai Mills Ltd. Ordy 113
100 Kalyanmai Mills Ltd Pref 111
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 34
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 120
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 96
500 Hira Mills Ltd. 520
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 5
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 40
25 United Tire and Rubber Co. Ltd 10
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 11
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion:—
Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 36/5

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1937

Insurance Bill Passes Third Reading

All Parties Pay Tribute To Law Member

SIRCAR SPOKE AS AN INDIAN WITH AN INDIAN HEART, SAYS ANEY

SIMLA, October 2.

After discussions lasting for 19 days, the Central Assembly passed to-day the third reading of the Insurance Bill, as amended. In the course of discussions the House was divided on five occasions

"SIRCAR SPOKE AS AN INDIAN"

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The din battle, which raged for 19 days over the Insurance Bill vanished to-day. Leaders of all parties joined in exchanging felicitations and offering congratulations to the Law Member. It was a happy occasion—all too rare in the Assembly's history—when party spokesmen voiced common sentiments with one voice and each side handsomely acknowledged co-operation from the other.

The most touching of all this was the speech of Mr. M. S. Aney, which was just in its estimate of party contributions, friendly to all and nobly generous even in expressing his group's sense of disappointment over its defeats. He called Sir N. N. Sircar "strongest champion" of policy-holders, who had spoken not as Government servant but as an Indian with an Indian heart, with patriotic feelings.

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

On a motion by Mr. Lloyd, the House passed the Bill amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

It was explained that the protective duty of Rupee one per cwt. on wheat flour, imposed in lieu of the then existing duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt. by Act X of 1936 was limited in duration to II (1) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. With the intention of removing this protective duty and subjecting wheat flour to ordinary revenue duty of 25 per cent 'ad valorem' imposed on flour, by item No. II of the First Schedule of the Act, no steps were taken to continue the duration of the protective duty by any amendment of Item II (1) before the date on which the duty was due to expire under provisions of Sec. II (1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. The item itself, however, was not omitted and its survival had given rise to the doubt whether by virtue of that Section wheat flour, being flour otherwise specified in the schedule, could be held liable to revenue duty under Item No. II of the Schedule. The Bill sets this doubt at rest.

INDIAN SECURITIES ACT

Sir James Grigg moved the Bill amending the Indian Securities Act to be taken for consideration.

Sir James Grigg explained that since the inception of the Reserve Bank there has not been full-time work for a Controller of Currency; hence the decision to transfer the whole of his work to Reserve Bank. In fact, since the Reserve Bank started functioning, a Controller had been engaged on the process of transferring his duties to the Reserve Bank

GRIGG'S ASSURANCE

In reply to criticisms by Messrs. K. Santanam, Sri Prakash, B. Das, Prof. Ranga and Mr. A. Chetty, Sir James Grigg gave the assurance that the Government of India would have control over the Reserve Bank's functions in the matter of currency and credit and proposed to regulate them by an informal agreement with the Bank. He hoped that would reassure the members who thought that this Bill meant lessening the control of the Central Government. The Bill merely transferred certain routine functions regarding certain aspects of the management of Public Debt to the Bank. The Reserve Bank would issue the annual report on matters of interest in connection with currency and credit during the year. They had, in fact, already started doing so.

The House accepted Sir J. Grigg's motion and passed the Bill.

Bhulabhai's Amendment

Before the House took up the third reading of the Insurance Bill, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai asked permission from the Chair to rectify what he described as an inadvertant omission yesterday, during the discussion of the amendments, and to move one amendment relating to Schedules providing that in the case of an insurer having his principal place of business outside British India, the expenses of the management of the total business need not be split up into several sub-heads if they are not so split up in his own country.

The President ruled that it was

(Continued on Page 10 Col 4)

SELF-SUPPORT IN EDUCATION

C. P. Minister Explains Plan For Primary Schools

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 2.

The Hon. Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Minister for Education, explaining his self-supporting, free and compulsory primary education scheme, said that under the scheme a voluntary grant of 25 acres in each village was expected, out of which the expenses incurred would be borne. Spinning, weaving "Newar," rope making and toy making might be introduced for providing the expenses and giving training. To augment the income, grains would be collected from the villagers.

Pt. Shukla saw Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha Hospital and discussed with him the scheme for two hours. Pt. Shukla is leaving for Nagpur to-night.—A. P.

C. P. Minister Visits Borgaon School

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 3.

The Hon. Mr. Shukla, Education Minister, inspected the Borgaon Village School, which imparts ordinary education along with an industrial training.

The Minister was impressed with what he inspected.—A.P.

POONA RIOT CASE APPEALS DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 1.

Appeals were dismissed and sentences and convictions confirmed by the Additional Sessions Judge to-day of twelve persons who were sentenced by Poona City Magistrate to different terms of imprisonment and find on charge of forming unlawful assembly and rioting near Sonya Maruti temple on April 24 last year.

Three appellants were sentenced to nine months jail and fined Rs. 150 each or in default three months jail. Eight were fined Rs. 900 each or indefault nine months jail and one was fined Rs. 450 or indefault four and a half months jail. Three who have been awarded jail sentences have been jailed to-day remaining having already paid fined inflicted on them.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT WAI

Minister Urges People To Use Khaddar

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, opened a Swadeshi Exhibition at Wai this morning organised by the Congress Committee, in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti. The Hon. Mr. Patil urged the people to use Khaddar, and said that Khaddar should no longer be interpreted as a token of attachment to any political party. It was an economic symbol.

Mr. Patil visited several outlying villages and inspected drinking water facilities provided in those villages.—A. P.

To Take Stock At Calcutta

A. I. Parliamentary Committee To Meet During A. I. C. C. Session

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The "United Press" understands that during the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C. the All-India Parliamentary Committee will meet at Calcutta, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding.

This will be first occasion, when the Premiers of all the seven Congress provinces, as well as Ministers, who are members of the A.I.C.C., will meet together and take stock of the work done by them in the matter of implementing the Congress election pledges.

COALITION PROBLEM

The Bengal representative on the All-India Parliamentary Committee will, it is understood, raise the question of alternative formulas whereby Congress Parties in Bengal and Assam Assemblies may be enabled to take an effective hand in running the administration in these two provinces, by forming coalition with other groups whose programmes make the nearest approach to that of the Congress.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE ECHO

B. K. Dutta Brought Back From Andamans

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

B. K. Dutta, co-accused with Bhagat Singh in the Delhi Assembly Bomb Case, who was sentenced to transportation for life, is understood to have been brought here from the Andamans under special police guard and lodged in the Delhi District Jail.—A. P.

NATIONALISING SCOUTS

Madras Provincial Executive's Move

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

At a meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Boy Scout Association, Madras, today, the Honourable Justice Sir Venkata Subba Rao, the Provincial Commissioner, presiding, resolutions offering the committee's co-operation to establish Boy Scout movement in India on national and federal lines and to secure the affiliation of the movement with the International Scout Bureau, and resolving to convene a conference of the representatives of different provincial organisations to consider the lines on which the constitution of the association may be revised with a view to give it a distinctly national bias, were adopted.

Earlier, it expressed satisfaction that the Viceroy's message had clarified issues regarding the status of Boy Scout movement in India and the possibility of a change in its constitution that will be acceptable to the public of this country.—United Press.

A. I. KISAN CONGRESS

Will They Hold It At Comilla In March Next?

CALCUTTA, October 2.

The Bengal Provincial Kisan Committee meeting to-night recommended the holding of the third annual session of the All-India Kisan Congress at Comilla in March, 1938. The All-India Kisan Committee meets in Calcutta on October 26 and 27.—A.P.

FOUNDATION OF ALL PROGRESS

Successful Campaign Of Mass Education

POONA, October 2.

"A successful campaign of mass education must be the foundation on which alone all improvements in the conditions of our people will depend" said the Hon. Mr. A. Lathe, Finance Minister, speaking at a prize distribution ceremony, this evening, at the Government Training College.

He declared that universal education was the most fundamental reform that all desired without which no other reform would be successful.

The Government fully realized its importance and they were devoting their very best attention to improving its quality, and carrying it to the remotest corners of the province. He had every hope that this objective would be reached much earlier than many people thought it possible —A.P.

FORTIFIED TOWNS DESTROYED

Work Of Bannu Brigade

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

A communique states that the Bannu Brigade moved from Razmak to Razani area and carried out destruction of certain fortified towns, belonging to individuals who were known to have taken part on the recent attacks on Government troops and posts.

Little opposition was met with but hostile gangs were dispersed by artillery and aircraft. No casualties are reported. Beyond some sniping of Khassadar Posts near Sarewekai in South Waziristan, all other areas have been quiet. Near Jaler Algad in Lower Khaisora area private a lorry, conveying workmen was held up by a gang and two workmen were killed.

The armoured car patrol engaged the gang and the scouts later searched the area. Following are the detail, of casualty already reported occurred in Waziristan. Wounded R. F. N. Harkabgadur Thapa, first Battalion, Second King Edward's Seventh Own Gurkha Rifles.

Sugar Agreement Battle In "Elders"

Sapru's Move For Non-Ratification Of World Pact Turned Down

SIMLA, October 2.

Replying to Mr. Hossain Imam's question in the Council of State, the Commander-in-Chief refused to disclose details of the Indo-Burma Agreement for military assistance, which, however, he stated was on a reciprocal basis, both India and Burma benefiting equally thereby. During post-separation period, His Excellency said Burma would contribute about four and a half lakhs annually towards military pension for officers and for the personnel of the Indian Services lent for duty with the Defence Services in Burma.

Mr. Abdur Razak Sattar moved for reference to a Select Committee the Bill to make it obligatory for all Cutchi Memons to be governed in matters of succession and inheritance by Mohammedan Law but on the suggestion of Mr. Maxwell, the House agreed to its circulation by 15th January next.

SHARIAT LAW

On the motion of Mr. Hossain Imam the Council passed the Bill providing for the application of Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) to Muslims in British India as passed by the Assembly.

Mr. Dow moved a resolution recommending to the Governor General-in-Council that the International Agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of Sugar signed in London on 6th May, 1937, be ratified.

Mr. P. N. Sapru moved an amendment urging non-ratification of the Agreement expressing strong disapproval of the Central Government's action in agreeing to prohibit the export of sugar by sea except to Burma for the next five years without the knowledge and consent of the industry and recommending the exploration of all possible avenues for the export of sugar as may be necessary.

A WORDY DUEL

Mr. Sapru enquired what object the Government had in bringing the resolution before the Council, for, if they wanted to abide by the vote of the popular House, the Assembly had already given its verdict. To pass a resolution in the Council with the help of Government-nominated non-official members was nothing short of a farce.

Mr. Dow objected to the word "farce" and the Chair deprecated the expression.

Mr. Sapru said he would gladly withdraw the expression, but asked whether the Government would abide by the vote of the elected members of the Council for nominated members were always bound to vote with the Government.

Sir David Davadoss: Not necessarily. We vote in accordance with the dictates of our conscience.

Mr. Sapru: Elected members represented the people, but nominated members represented only the Government.

DIGNITY OF COUNCIL

The Chair: I have lately seen a tendency on the part of members to make remarks about nominated members. So long as the Government of India Act exists the Governor-General has the right to nominate members, who enjoy identical rights and privileges as elected members. I think that this sort of practice should be avoided in the interests of the dignity of the Council.

Mr. Kunzru: Do not nominated members receive Government whip?

The Chair: So do you from your Party.

Mr. Kunzru: That shows nominated members belong to the Government Party.

Sir D. Davadoss: We were only asked by Government to attend the Council, but not to vote in any particular manner.

Mr. Kunzru: What we are concerned about here is that on 99 occasions out of a 100, the nominated members vote with the Government.

NOT UNREASONABLE

Mr. Sapru: My contention is whether Government will abide by the verdict of the elected members only.

The Chair: Your request is not unreasonable and illegal.

Mr. Sapru: It certainly is not illegal.

Speaking on his amendment, Mr. Sapru said that ratification would compel the retardation of any further development of the sugar industry.

Mr. Kunzru criticised the Convention itself and said that it was formulated not on economic, but political considerations.

DHARBHANGA CONDEMNS IT.

The Maharajadhiraja of Dharbhanga strongly opposed the Government's resolution and said that they were asked by Government to agree to a proposal, the effect of which was very doubtful. The manner in which Government carried out negotiations in London deserved the condemnation of the House. It was clear that Government had failed in its duty and it was too much to expect them to fail in their duty to those whom they represented.

Mr. Buta Singh, speaking in the same strain deplored that India's case had gone by default.

Mr. Sri Narain Mahta complained that the Central Legislature had not been accorded the courtesy that it deserved and the country was badly let down by false names of smooth international trade relations. During the Delhi session, Indian sugar industry was stabbed in the face by the imposition of enhanced excise duty and now by this agreement, it had been stabbed right in the back.

Lala Ramsaran Das said that if the Government had taken the advice of accredited representatives of the industry, they would not have agreed to this ignominous arrangement.

INDIA CAN AFFORD IT!

Mr. Raisman said that such outright condemnation of both British and Indian Governments for their action was unfortunate in view of the tremendous impetus given to the industry during the last few years. Mr. Raisman drew a picture of obscure economic disorders which had over-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

DID YOU HEAR THAT, DONAVAN? THE WATCHMAN NOTICED SOMETHING ABOUT THE BLACK!
HIS EYEBROWS--- I SAW 'EM OVER TH' MASK--- THEY WENT WAY UP IN TH' MIDDLE, LIKE THIS!
EYEBROWS! IF HE'D LEFT SOME FINGERPRINTS, WE'D HAVE A REAL CLUE---BUT HOW CAN YOU TRACE A CROOK BY HIS EYEBROWS?
IT WON'T BE EASY, DONAVAN---BUT WE'RE GOING TO DO IT IF WE HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE WHOLE GALLERY OF POLICE PHOTOS!
FIVE HOURS LATER---IN SCOTLAND YARD---
FOUR MEN WITH FUNNY EYEBROWS IN THE WHOLE CRIMINAL FILE---AN' EVERYONE OF 'EM STILL IN JAIL! THAT WATCHMAN MUST HAVE BEEN IMAGINING THINGS!
8-31
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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